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Established 1887

Brandt to Miss Treaty Signing in East

By John M. Goshko
 Bonn, Dec. 1 (UPI).—A wave of speculation was stirred by the announcement that Chancellor Willy Brandt will not go to East Germany, as had been planned, for the signing of the treaty establishing relations between the two states.



Egon Bahr

Brandt, on the eve of West German national elections, Mr. Brandt declared "readiness" to travel to Berlin before Christmas to sign the treaty with East German Minister of State Egon Bahr.

Willy, Willy Brandt" and complained to Western newsmen about conditions in the East. Mr. Brandt and Mr. Stoph met again a few weeks later, at Kassel in West Germany. Since then, the East Germans have been unenthusiastic about inviting Mr. Brandt back, and the belief here is that his campaign promise failed to change their minds.

This was denied today by the Brandt government's spokesman, Ruediger von Weizsäcker. At a news conference, he insisted that the change of plans was due to an inability to find a date before Christmas when both Mr. Brandt and Mr. Stoph would be free.



Michael Kohl

In Bonn's view, Mr. von Weizsäcker said, the important thing is to get the treaty signed quickly so that its provisions for "alleviating human hardships" can be put into effect before the Christmas holidays. Because of this, he asserted, Mr. Brandt had decided to let the signing take place without his participation.

However, in press and political circles here, this explanation was greeted with a skepticism

Peace by Christmas Still Seen Possible Duc Again Confers With Kissinger

By Robert Siner
 Washington, Dec. 1 (UPI).—South Vietnam's special envoy, Nguyen Phu Duc, met again with Henry A. Kissinger today in an apparent final effort to obtain a promise that the United States will demand that North Vietnam withdraw at least some of its troops from the South as part of any peace agreement.

However, high administration officials said that neither Mr. Duc's meetings with Mr. Kissinger nor his talk with President Nixon earlier in the week had produced any developments to alter their belief that a Vietnam peace settlement could be signed by Christmas.

According to the South Vietnamese Embassy in Washington, President Nguyen Van Thieu's personal emissary asked for the third meeting with Mr. Kissinger today and the request was granted by the White House.

As UN Debates Mideast

U.K. Urges Suez Reopening, Pullout of Israelis From Zone

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Britain renewed proposals today for reopening of the Suez Canal under an interim Middle East agreement which would include withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Canal Zone.

No mention was made, as the Assembly went into the fourth day of its Middle East debate, of a warning given privately by Israel yesterday that it would pull out of the only agreed arrangements for UN peace efforts in the area if a "one-sided" resolution condemning it emerged from the debate.

Letter-Bomb to Libyan Reported in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Spanish security police have intercepted a letter-bomb addressed to a high member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, the official news agency Cifra said today.

Cifra said a bulky envelope containing explosives and marked "revolutionaries" had been delivered by hand to the Ritz Hotel yesterday. A group of Libyan diplomats, including the ambassador to Spain, Mohammed El Harag, and Abdel Humi, a member of the Revolutionary Council, is currently staying at the Ritz, a hotel source said. Political sources said Mr. Humi had been receiving eye treatment in Barcelona for some months.

Letter Laid to Mao Views China After His Death

Dec. 1 (UPI).—Mao Tse-tung's letter reportedly written to the Chinese people and published here as a statement that after his death, they would be free to choose their own path, was laid to Mao's views on China after his death, according to a letter also published here.

It Sees Left Finally Dominating Right After New Internal Upheavals in '70s

of their education on the "anti-party" activities of Lin Biao. Le Monde said Taiwan officials obtained the letter and released it Nov. 4, saying it was in Mr. Mao's handwriting.

In the letter to his wife, Chiang Ching-kuo, Mr. Mao wrote that after his death: "It is a coup d'état fomented by right anti-Communist elements happens in China, these elements will not know tranquility, I am sure. It is possible their regime will be short-lived. The right can use my words to become powerful for some time, but the left can overturn the right."

that my little books would have such magic power," Mr. Mao wrote his wife. "Now that he has vanished, the entire country follows his example."

At Least Two Dead, 200 Hurt Bombs, Protests Rock Dublin; Dail Backs Anti-IRA Measure

From Wire Dispatches
 DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Bomb blasts rocked the center of Dublin tonight, killing at least two people and injuring up to 200 as Premier Jack Lynch won a key vote in the Dail on a bill aimed at crushing the illegal Irish Republican Army.



Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland.

The vote was 70 to 23 as many members of the opposition in the 144-seat house abstained.

Mr. Lynch won his easy victory when the main opposition party canceled its plans to vote against the bill following the two terrorist explosions.

The premier said he would call a session of the Senate tomorrow to deal with the legislation.

The IRA, the main target of the emergency legislation, immediately issued a statement denying all responsibility for the bomb attacks.

U.S. Is Victor In a UN Vote On Budget

By Anthony Astrachan
 UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The United States won the first round today in its battle to cut its contribution to the UN budget by a larger margin than expected.



George P. Shultz

This appeared to eliminate the danger that the United States would turn its back completely on the UN. Many delegates had feared that this would be the ultimate result if the United States lost this vote.

U.S. Faulted by EEC Aide Over Trade Policy Attitudes

By David Hawthorth
 BRUSSELS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Strong criticism of U.S. trade policy and attitudes toward the European Economic Community's trading arrangements with third countries was voiced here today by Ralf Dahrendorf, the commissioner responsible for EEC external relations.

Shultz to Stay at Treasury, Coordinate Economic Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—George P. Shultz will remain as Secretary of the Treasury in President Nixon's second term and will also have chief responsibility for coordinating all economic policy as a presidential assistant, the White House announced today.

Jack Lynch's anti-IRA bill beyond the cutoff time of 5 p.m. Bitterness marked the day's floor speeches—including a charge that passage of the bill would bring to the Irish Republic violence of the type that has caused 646 deaths in Northern Ireland in three years.

The anti-IRA bill would amend the Offences Against the State Act of 1939 so as to make the unsupported evidence of a senior police officer conclusive in convicting a person of membership in an illegal organization.

Neil Blaney, a former health minister in Mr. Lynch's cabinet, who was ousted in connection with alleged gun-running to Northern Ireland but now is a Dail independent, said today that the government bill—"this dangerous legislation"—would bring the North's troubles to the South and create a state of emergency.

Army sources said today that Sean MacStiofain, the 44-year-old chief of staff of the IRA's extremist Provisional wing, is taking refuge in the water and fruit juice he has been drinking since Tuesday, and that this was helping to keep him alive in this, the 13th day of his hunger strike.

MacStiofain still has not taken any solid food since he was arrested Nov. 19 and later sentenced to six months in prison for membership in the IRA. An army statement today said his condition was unchanged.

MacStiofain's appeal last night, through his attorney, for thousands of persons to take to the streets in protest of government actions was ignored last evening.

But then came the demonstrations and bombings, tonight in Dublin, and in Galway today, truncheon-wielding police clashed with hundreds of students protesting the anti-IRA bill.

In Northern Ireland there was continuing violence.

He explained his new panel as an effort by the President to have one person identified with the specific responsibility for all aspects of economic policy.

A native of New York City, Mr. Shultz began his career as an economics teacher and came to the Nixon administration from the University of Chicago, where he was dean of the graduate school of business. He served first as Secretary of Labor, then moved in 1970 to head the new Office of Management and Budget. He replaced John B. Connally in the Treasury post in June.

A former senior fellow at the Brookings Institute in Washington, Mr. Shultz, 51, who comes from Detroit, joined the Council of Economic Advisers in February, 1969, and was made its chairman last January.

Mr. Planigian, 49, a long-time friend and campaigner for the President, is a former member of a New York investment banking firm. He has been a presidential assistant since April 1969, working in economic, commercial and financial areas.

South Vietnam General Dies

Plane Fall Kills 5 Saigonese, 2 Americans; 15 Are Injured

SAIGON, Dec. 1 (AP).—A South Vietnamese general, two U.S. aid officials and four other Vietnamese were killed today when a military plane taking them on a visit to refugee camps crashed on the central coast 235 miles northeast of Saigon.

The plane carried 23 persons—a Vietnamese-U.S. refugee assistance team of 18 and a four-

man crew. Besides killing seven, the crash injured the 15 others aboard, including three American employees of the U.S. Agency of International Development. The names of the American casualties were withheld pending notification of kin.

The general was Maj. Gen. Tran Thanh Phong, deputy commander of the military region that comprises the Central Highlands and the coast north of Saigon. Gen. Phong, the seventh South Vietnamese general to die during the war, formerly headed the pacification program and the national police.

Officials said the South Vietnamese Air Force C-7 transport plane was attempting to land in bad weather at Tuy Hoa Air Base, when it crashed 500 yards short of the runway. They said the cause had not been confirmed but it was believed that monsoon weather was a factor.

Supplies Are Targeted
Elsewhere in Vietnam, the logistics war dominated action as each side sought to blow up supplies the other has gathered to bolster its peace-bargaining position.

U.S. B-52 bombers dropped about seven tons of bombs around mountain passes in North Vietnam's southern panhandle in an effort to cut off supply routes. The bombs were dropped in an 18-hour period beginning at noon yesterday.

Enemy gunners fired 30 high-explosive rockets today into Bien Hoa Air Base, 15 miles north of Saigon. Eight men were wounded and two buildings and five planes were damaged. The United States has rushed scores of planes and helicopters there to beef up South Vietnam's air force before any cease-fire agreement limits American aid.

Ground action continued light and scattered. The Saigon command listed nine skirmishes in its evening communiqué and claimed 88 enemy were killed while two government soldiers were killed and 24 wounded.

South Vietnamese marines pressing up the coast from Quang Tri toward the Demilitarized Zone weathered a barrage of more than 1,000 artillery and mortar rounds yesterday. Ground battles were reported northeast and southwest of Quang Tri.

Premier's Building Hit
PHNOM PENH, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Communist infiltrators today scored a direct hit with a Chinese-made rocket on the top floor of the premier's three-story office building. No one was hurt.

Thieu Plans New Cabinet To Face Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

would become the new premier, there are sharp differences between those close to Mr. Thieu about how a new government should be constituted.

One faction, apparently led by Mr. Don, appears convinced that a new cabinet should seek to include anti-Communist opposition forces.

Another faction, however, is urging the creation of a tightly organized, "efficient" government thoroughly loyal to Mr. Thieu.

Within recent weeks, Mr. Don approached at least one opposition leader, Tran Van Tuyen, to sound him out about joining a new government. Mr. Tuyen confirmed that Mr. Don had approached him.

Strong Reservations
Mr. Tuyen, the leader of the National Assembly opposition faction called the People's Social Bloc, expressed strong reservations about such a proposal, based on the current political complexion of the Saigon government.

"If the policy of the next cabinet should be for peace, not for war," Mr. Tuyen said in an interview, "we should like to take our responsibility—but for peace, not for war."

He asserted, however, that the Thieu government was preparing not for real peace and "national reconciliation" but for "suppression" and "more killing of Communists."

"They are still maintaining their determination to exterminate Communism from South Vietnam," he added.

In Mr. Tuyen's view, the real solution to the problems of post-war South Vietnam is "for Mr. Thieu to step down," but he quickly added that "we are ready to compromise with him" as long as the president's policies reflected a genuine desire for peace.

Duc, Kissinger Confer Again; Christmas Peace Not Ruled Out

(Continued from Page 1)

troops now believed to be in the South.

Both Saigon's chief negotiator Pham Dang Lam and delegation spokesman Nguyen Trieu Dan insisted at subsequent news briefing that Hanoi must withdraw all the 300,000 troops they said were based in the South, and other troops it has sent to Laos and Cambodia.

Evacuation Issue
The emphasis on the troops-evacuation issue, referred to as the "capital" or "key" problem

London Paper Names 4 Nazis It Says Are in South America

LONDON, Dec. 1 (NYT).—The Daily Express disclosed today the names of four senior Nazi officials who it said were still living in South America, along with Hitler's close aide during World War II, Martin Bormann.

The officials are:
● Dr. Joseph Mengele, known as "The Doctor of Death" because of his experiments on Auschwitz concentration camp inmates.

● Friedrich Schwind, who headed a World War II conspiracy to forge British and U.S. currency.

● Klaus Barbie, known as "The Butcher of Lyons," who has been under double sentence of death in France for 27 years after being convicted of the murder of 44 children for the Gestapo.

● Col. Walter Ruff, who invented the mass gas chamber used in the death camps and "was directly responsible for the murder of 96,000 Jews during the experimental stage of his macabre invention."

Sixth Installment
The disclosures came in the sixth installment of a series the



BUFFALO BATH—Vietnamese boy minding herd of water buffalo taking dip in muddy creek north of Saigon. Peaceful scene was only a mile from fighting.

Captain Countermanded Exec 2 Officers Openly Disagreed On Carrier in Racial Melees

By Earl Caldwell
SAN DIEGO, Dec. 1 (NYT).—Crewmen from the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk have told Navy investigators that the ship's captain had an open disagreement with his executive officer over racial violence broke out on the ship while it was at sea six weeks ago.

According to the crewmen, the disagreement grew out of a decision by the executive officer, Comdr. Benjamin Cloud, who is black, in his attempt to avert racial fights by ordering black sailors to one end of the ship and the marines on board to the other end.

They said that moments after the executive officer gave his orders over the ship's loudspeaker system, the commander, Capt. Marland W. Townsend Jr., countermanded them. He reportedly said that he did not want men congregating in any part of the ship.

The sailors said that the captain had called the executive officer "misinformed" and that, using an obscenity, he had said that if someone were to write a book about that night, that episode would have to be the most messed-up chapter.

No Racial Animosity
While there were reports of disagreement, none of the sailors indicated that there had been any racial animosity between the white captain and the black executive officer.

The disagreement between the two officers added another dimension to the racial conflict that erupted aboard the Kitty Hawk on the night of Oct. 12, the day after the 80,000-ton aircraft carrier left Subic Bay in the Philippines and sailed toward Vietnam. The six-hour incident left more than 40 persons injured and led to the arrests of 28 sailors, all but one of them black.

The Kitty Hawk arrived at its home port here Tuesday, with its crew of nearly 5,000 officers and men under orders not to discuss the racial incidents.

However, these accounts of the Oct. 12 incident were obtained by Navy officers who interviewed sailors on Oct. 21 in a pretrial investigation.

The Navy's report not only told of the disagreement between

Amin Scoffs At Canceling Of British Aid

KAMPALA, Uganda, Dec. 1 (UPI).—President Idi Amin said today that Ugandans are too busy taking over former Asian-owned businesses to waste time talking about cancellation of \$10 million worth of British aid.

Making his first public comment on Britain's decision yesterday to cancel the loan, which was suspended in August, Gen. Amin told district commissioners:

"Uganda can move ahead even without it. If that was not the case, we would be dead by now."

He said Uganda is busy with its "economic war" and has "no time to waste months talking about the \$10 million aid."

[Kampala radio said France promised aid to Uganda only 24 hours after Britain canceled its loan, Reuters reported.]

British Subsidies
[There was no immediate confirmation from official French quarters of the Kampala radio report.]

Gen. Amin did not comment on Britain's decision to stop paying subsidies to the 800 British personnel on contract to the government once their contracts have expired.

According to British officials here, the subsidies currently total about \$1.7 million.

Gen. Amin said Prime Minister Edward Heath's statement that British Asians would have been placed in concentration camps if Britain had not allowed them in was "completely unfounded and completely wrong."

He challenged the British government to "send its spies here and see if they can find any such camps."

Gen. Amin said he has received "reliable information" that many Asians are dying in Britain because they are being ill-treated there.

Meanwhile four ministers left the cabinet today in Gen. Amin's first major reshuffle since he took power 22 months ago. A government spokesman said they had been retired on the advice of the Defense Council, Uganda's top armed-forces body. No replacements have been announced.

Pakistan Riot Grets Plea on Bangladesh

Bhutto Keeps Talking After Shots Are Fired

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Rioting broke out and shots were fired at a huge rally here today as Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto spoke of recognition of Bangladesh.

Tens of thousands of people in the crowd, which numbered about 100,000, fled as the shots were fired.

Men in civilian clothes chased them firing handguns. They did not appear to be policemen, observers said.

The president remained on the rostrum during the 20 minutes of disorder, during which more than 20 shots were heard.

He then resumed his speech to those left behind, referring to what he called troublemakers brought from outside the area to create a crisis.

The rally was held at the Liaquat Gardens, where Pakistan's first prime minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated in 1951.

The trouble began as Mr. Bhutto said of Bangladesh, "Balu-chistan and North West Frontier Province want recognition. Sind wants recognition."

Shout 'Namanzor'
Thousands of people waved their arms and shouted "Namanzor" (unacceptable). Some turned their backs on the president while others pressed forward.

"If you don't want me to take correct decisions, then you must find another government," Mr. Bhutto said.

The gunfire started and the crowd rushed to escape.

When he resumed speaking, Mr. Bhutto, who stood under floodlights in the late afternoon twilight, said, "There is no need for disruption. I knew that people were brought from outside the area to create trouble. They want to create crisis conditions."

He went on, "I have told you 100,000 times. The National Assembly will decide."

The people of East Pakistan did not want to be part of Pakistan, Mr. Bhutto said.

They wanted to live independently. How can you force them? There was no other way."

India, Pakistan Trade POWs Captured on Western Front

WAGAH, India-Pakistan border, Dec. 1 (UPI).—India and Pakistan today exchanged some prisoners of war captured during the Indian-Pakistan war last December, laying the groundwork for restoring relations between the two countries.

At a border checkpoint 300 miles northwest of New Delhi and 16 miles east of Lahore the Indians released 540 Pakistanis. Shortly afterwards Pakistan released 616 Indian prisoners.

It was the first exchange since the 14-day war between the two countries last December.



PEACE SYMBOL—Chilean President Salvador Allende holding a white dove. The bird was presented to him by a child on his arrival in Mexico City on Thursday.

Addresses UN Monday Big Crowd Welcomes Allende In Mexico, 2d Stop of Tour

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Chilean President Salvador Allende arrived here today to a tumultuous welcome yesterday and was hailed by Mexican President Luis Echeverria as "the leader in a revolutionary battle for liberty."

Mr. Allende said he "brought from the extreme south the word which is projecting itself throughout the continent, guaranteeing a path toward economic independence, stability and fraternal sovereignty."

A crowd, estimated by authorities at 175,000, cheered as the two presidents exchanged the traditional embraces and warm

greetings at Benito Juarez International Airport.

Mr. Allende arrived on the first leg of his 14-day tour that will take him also to United Nations, Moscow and Cuba. In Lima, he protested "aggression" against Chile's claim and thanked Peru for support in the fight against American copper interests.

Call in Mexico
In Mexico, he called for an end to colonialism, violence and "We do not want a cold war. We want peace, war."

He is expected to air his complaints against colonialism big international business corporations when he addresses United Nations on Monday.

Mr. Echeverria, who is to reduce Mexico's economic dependence on the United States, echoed the Chilean leader's attack on colonialism.

"The nuclear powers are fighting for zones of influence, zones and protectorates," Echeverria said. "We in Latin America want liberty."

Strikes Silence Telephones, Shut Down Airports in Israel

TEL AVIV, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Strikes by communications technicians and airport workers all but cut Israel off from the rest of the world today. Overseas telephone calls were limited and commercial air services shut down.

No direct negotiations were reported between the government and the 5,500 communications and 1,200 civil aviation employees, whose walkouts were the latest in a series troubling the economy.

Only emergency telephone and telex calls were relayed overseas on the fourth day of the strike of the communications technicians.

Their refusal to repair equipment limited the number of lines available for international use.

Israelis found their sets blank when they tuned in to the national television station. Satellite communications were closed

down by the walkout in fear of more fringe benefits.

The aviation workers' strike is the second day, left Lod International Airport virtually closed. Thousands of stranded passengers waited in hotels flights to resume.

The strikers accused the government of stalling execution of an earlier settlement that vided them with pay parity employees of both the national airline, El Al, and of Israel craft industries.

Travel agencies and tour companies pleaded with the workers to return to their jobs so that foreigners who had planned to travel this week would not be disappointed.

The second annual Industries Convention is threatened.

Premier Golda Meir summoned a special meeting of the cabinet ministerial committee on 10 to discuss the strikes with union leaders. Mrs. Meir warned earlier that if the strikes today the matter would be considered at Sunday cabinet meeting. "The government will not allow the strikes to be closed for long," she said at a press conference.

Australia Labor Expected to Top Liberals in Vote

CANBERRA, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—The Australian Labor party is expected to win power for the first time in 23 years when seven million voters go to the polls tomorrow.

After a campaign fought mainly on domestic issues, the Labor party today received the support of three major newspapers and was tipped by most commentators to end its 23 years in opposition.

Labor, led by Gough Whitlam, held 58 seats in the last Parliament to 66 seats held by the Liberal-Country party coalition of Prime Minister William McMahon.

A swing of only 2 percent in the votes could give Labor a gain of 10 seats and a majority in the House of Representatives of six to 13 seats. Two public-opinion polls today predicted that Labor would win 45 or 50 percent of the 125 House seats. The polls said that the Liberal-Country coalition would get 45 percent of the vote, with the rest split among smaller parties.

Race to Death

BANGKOK, Dec. 1 (UPI).—A race between two heavy trucks down a twisting mountain road near here ended in disaster yesterday when one of the trucks smashed into a crowded bus. Police said 24 persons in the bus died and 31 were injured.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17	45	Cloudy
ATHENS	18	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy
BELMONT	18	61	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	18	61	Cloudy
BOMBAY	18	61	Cloudy
BRAZILIA	18	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	61	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	18	61	Cloudy
CANBERRA	18	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	61	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	18	61	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	61	Cloudy
Helsinki	18	61	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	61	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	61	Cloudy
LONDON	18	61	Cloudy
Lyon	18	61	Cloudy
MADRID	18	61	Cloudy
MILAN	18	61	Cloudy
MONTREAL	18	61	Cloudy
MOSCOW	18	61	Cloudy
MUNICH	18	61	Cloudy
NEW YORK	18	61	Cloudy
PARIS	18	61	Cloudy
ROME	18	61	Cloudy
SOVIET	18	61	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	61	Cloudy
TOKYO	18	61	Cloudy
TUNIS	18	61	Cloudy
VENICE	18	61	Cloudy
VIENNA	18	61	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	18	61	Cloudy
ZURICH	18	61	Cloudy

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Humphrey Tells Kosygin

Concern Over Soviet Jews
Plays a Role in Trade Links

By Robert G. Kaiser

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Sen. Humphrey and two professional colleagues here for on-trade and agriculture Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin that concern in Congress Soviet Jews was "not a real play."

Humphrey, Sen. Henry "Dick" Durbin, D., Ill., and Rep. Charles W. Stenholm, D., Tex., spent a day and a half with Mr. Kosygin yesterday, the most intense meeting in a busy week of talks with Soviet officials. Humphrey said that the Soviet Jews—particularly the new fees charged to emigrants to Israel—was a major concern at every meeting that the lawmakers had here this week. He added, however, that as mentioned and quickly set, and that most of their concern was trade and agriculture.

Cuba to Permit
Refugee Airlift
Resume Soon

MIAMI, Dec. 1 (AP).—After a more than six months, Cuban refugee airlift will be resumed by the State Department and possibly carry more Cubans to the United States.

The next few weeks were used yesterday by the State Department in Washington and Cuban refugee program in

ough the details have not worked out, we anticipate the flights to carry these will be resumed in the near future. In terms of the next few weeks, said State Department spokesman Paul Hare, Hare said the State Department learned through the government that Cuba had the way for 3,400 Cubans

an Confident
Chairmanship
Democrats

AS, Dec. 1 (AP).—Robert of Dallas, a former member of the national Democratic Party, said here today would probably be the party's national chairmanship Jean Westwood, news conference. Mr. Westwood said the "possibility" of a few months ago being named was now a reality.

Remarks followed his re-election in Washington of the party. He had 92 of 93 of the 105 party votes to win as the new national

Reacts Favorably to Wish
India to Improve Relations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The United States gave a favorable response to an expressed Indian desire for normal relations between the two countries.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers issued a statement that part of the two nations work toward friendly relations.

Foreign Minister Swaran Singh said yesterday that his country has no basic conflict with the United States and offers in the reconstruction of India.

During the last year, the United States has suspended certain types of economic assistance to India because of displeasure over its 1971 conflict with Pakistan.

Mr. Rogers, in a statement released by department spokesman John King, gave no hint of U.S. intentions concerning resumption of the aid which has been withdrawn.

Other U.S. officials noted, however, that substantial amounts of American economic aid have continued to flow to India during the last year despite the suspension of about \$58 million in new loans.

Including about \$109 million in food and medicine—used primarily to feed refugees from East Pakistan who fled to India before the outbreak of the war—the United States has provided about \$194 million in aid to India, officials said.

Besides the aid suspension, the United States has demonstrated its displeasure with the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by avoiding high-level diplomatic contacts since the war with Pakistan.

The administration delayed appointing a new ambassador in New Delhi to replace Kenneth Keating, and India has for several months been unable to see anyone at the State Department beyond the level of assistant secretary, diplomatic sources said.

phrey said, the talks here convinced him that there are "possibilities for a better day" in Soviet-American relations, "but it's going to take a great deal of work."

The emigration fees for Jews was raised in the context of talks on most-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union. Sen. Humphrey said. The Nixon administration has proposed this status, but Congress must approve it. Seventy-five senators joined Sen. Humphrey in sponsoring an amendment to the legislation which would make it conditional on Soviet retraction of the new exit fees.

Soviet authorities began telling prospective Jewish emigrants in August that they would have to pay special fees up to \$30,000 before leaving for Israel. The fees applied to anyone with a higher education, and were meant to repay the state for that education, the authorities said.

Since then, the tax has been applied erratically. Just before the U.S. elections it was waived for several hundred educated Jews, though technically it still remains in force. Sen. Humphrey said that the three legislators tried to tell the Soviet officials they met that concern over this matter in Congress was strong and serious, and should not be dismissed as an election-year tactic. In response, Sen. Humphrey said, the three were told "generally that it was an internal matter. I would consider that a negative answer," he added, but he said none of them expected a public retraction of Soviet policy because of their comments.

Merely raising the issue was helpful, Sen. Humphrey maintained.

Productive, Constructive
The former Vice-President described the unexpectedly long session with Mr. Kosygin as "the most productive, the most constructive, the most friendly" of his five-day visit here. It covered many topics, and "we came away encouraged," Sen. Humphrey said.

The delegation also met with the Soviet ministers of foreign trade and agriculture, and with officials from the State Bank for Foreign Trade, the Supreme Soviet, the two academic institutes and the Maritime Ministry.

Sen. Humphrey said that the group tried to explain to all these officials that Congress would play an important role next year in the evolution of Soviet-American relations. Soviet officials don't always understand Congress's importance, Sen. Humphrey observed.

The congressmen said they found great interest here in expanding Soviet-American trade. But even Mr. Kosygin, Sen. Humphrey said, was conscious of a possibly dangerous "euphoria" among American businessmen about the possibilities for future trade.

Agricultural officials told them that the Russians thought it would be cheaper to feed their Far Eastern population with wheat imported from San Francisco than with their own grain sent from European Russia. This suggested possible long-term deals in wheat. The Russians also repeated their interest in continued purchase of American corn and soybeans.

Rep. Reuss said that Soviet officials had acknowledged to him that, for the foreseeable future, Soviet exports to America would be smaller than U.S. exports to the Soviet Union. "This means credits," Rep. Reuss said—from government, private and international sources—to allow the Russians to buy American without also selling in the American market.



Policemen taking cover as hostage and bank-robber suspect (with hands in air) are about to leave car.

30-Car Posse
Gets Loot for
Wells Fargo

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 1 (UPI).—A wild, bullet-punctuated chase over 50 miles of freeways and back roads ended yesterday when police shot one bank robber, captured another, freed two young women hostages unharmed and recovered \$116,000 in loot.

The FBI said that one hold-up man, James Yates, 23, was wounded in the head during the exchange of gunfire that ended the 45-minute chase by 30 police cars and two helicopters.

The other man, Arthur J. Deperalis, 17, was taken to Santa Clara County Jail after throwing down his gun and surrendering.

The two hostages, both tellers at the Wells Fargo Bank branch which was robbed at about noon, "dove to the floor" of the getaway car after it was



San Jose policemen overpowering bank-robbery suspect Friday after 50-mile chase.

forced off a back road into a field of mud. Neither was hurt. A spokesman for the bank

said that all of the \$116,000 taken by the robbers, who forced a dozen employees to lie on the floor while they clean-

ed out all the teller cages and vault, was recovered, including some money they dropped while fleeing the building.

By U.S. Modifying Soviet Device

Key Progress Cited Toward
Atomic Generation of Power

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today significant new progress toward the goal of taming the H-bomb's atomic reactions to generate electricity.

"Controlled fusion," as this goal is known, would open the way for new power generation drawing almost unlimited fuel supplies from the world's oceans, and perhaps solving the difficult radiation problems of today's atomic generation of power.

The AEC said scientists at its laboratory in Princeton, N.J., using an experimental electro-magnetic device first developed in the Soviet Union, have managed to bring fusion fuel closer than ever before to the high density and temperature needed for a fusion reaction.

The AEC said the Princeton lab achieved its success by redesigning the Soviet "Tokamak" device in ways that allowed it to compress the fusion fuel far more than was previously thought possible by applying pulses of magnetic energy.

"Major Step Forward"
"While this is a major step forward in Tokamak research," said AEC Chairman James R. Schlesinger, "I would hesitate to use the term 'breakthrough.' We still have many years of hard work ahead of us to develop this concept into a practical power system."

Robert L. Hirsch, director of the AEC Division of Controlled Thermonuclear Research, said three new methods of heating the fusion fuel were being tested.

He said the AEC did not expect to design and build a laboratory device, "putting it all together" to achieve the first controlled fusion reaction until the end of this decade.

Practical Size
Even if the process proved acceptable, he added, much development would be necessary to create fusion reactors of practical power-generating size.

Present atomic power plants rely on a process called fission in which large atoms—Uranium-235—are split into smaller atoms in splitting, the atoms release

huge amounts of energy. The atomic bombs which devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki were fission-type.

Bomb power was magnified a thousand times with creation of the H-bomb. Instead of splitting big atoms, the H-bomb combines or fuses small atoms into larger ones, a process that releases great quantities of energy.

Lansky in Hospital
Second Time in Month

MIAMI, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Meyer Lansky returned to Mount Sinai Hospital for the second time this month seeking treatment for a "coronary insufficiency," the hospital said yesterday.

The 70-year-old reputed banker of the underworld was admitted Wednesday morning by his physician.

A Justice Department official said he doubted that Lansky's health would prevent him from being arraigned in Las Vegas in a gambling case. The arraignment was set for Feb. 5.

General Assembly Unit Votes
To Create a UN University

By M. A. Farber

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 1 (UPI).—The establishment of a United Nations university, a network of postgraduate research and training centers around the world, was approved yesterday by the General Assembly's Economic Committee.

The vote on the Japanese-sponsored resolution, which virtually assures passage of the item by the General Assembly next month, was 86 to 8, with three abstentions.

The Soviet Union and its allies cast the negative votes; Canada, Cuba and Mexico abstained.

Without a main campus, degree-granting power or students and faculty in the ordinary sense, the university would bear little resemblance to a traditional institution of higher learning.

Its chief purpose as a decentralized community of experienced and young scholars, according to UN officials, would be the study of "urgent questions facing humanity as a whole, such as peaceful coexistence, human rights, development and the global implications of science and technology."

The system, it is hoped, would also increase contact between scholars from developing and industrialized countries and stimulate interest among academicians in helping to realize the principles of the UN Charter.

Officials here said the university's permanent faculty would be kept small, partly to avoid a "brain drain" problem faced by poor nations when their scholars emigrate. Many of the scholars would stay at a center no more than a few months or a year.

Passage Found
Linking 2 Big
U.S. Caves

MAMMOTH CAVE, Ky., Dec. 1 (UPI).—A 6,000-foot passageway, linking the Flint Ridge Cave with the Mammoth Cave system has been discovered, and the entire labyrinth could total more than 300 miles, officials said today.

Before the discovery in September, Flint Ridge was the world's longest known cave system, with 87 miles mapped. Mammoth Cave was third, at 56 miles. Second was Switzerland's Hölloch Höhle, with 73 miles.

Six explorers, one a woman, made the discovery on a 18-hour trip through chin-deep water and narrow passages with scant headroom, officials of the Cave Research Foundation said.

The discovery is "the most sensational news in caving since Mammoth Cave was acclaimed as one of the world's six natural wonders 125 years ago," an official said.

U.S. Senators
Confer With
Czech Chiefs

PRAGUE, Dec. 1 (AP).—A group of 11 U.S. senators held surprise unscheduled talks today with Czechoslovak Communist leaders, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said later, "It helped to break the ice. It was the first movement since 1968."

Meeting with the senators were President Ludvík Svoboda, Communist party chief Gustav Husak, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek and party secretary Vasil Blazek.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D., Mo., said the meeting was "very constructive" and reported that general matters and trade were discussed. He added: "Nothing but good could come of the meeting."

Sen. Jackson said it was a "loosening-up meeting" and that Mr. Husak "was very appreciative of our visit."

The senators, who later flew on to Madrid, asked yesterday for the meeting with Czech leaders, making the request after their arrival in Prague, but it was not certain until noon today whether the session would materialize.

The meeting included a speech by Mr. Svoboda mentioning the 750,000 Americans of Czech origin and their ties with their homeland. Relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia have been cool since the 1968 Soviet invasion that crushed the liberalization period under former party chief Alexander Dubcek.

"Major Steps" Urged
Foreign Minister Choupek last month called for "major steps" to improve relations between Czechoslovakia and the United States.

Sen. Jackson said yesterday that "the time has come to make a move toward a thaw in relations."

The senators flew in a U.S. government jetliner in their East European visit that included stops in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania for talks with Communist leaders.

Other members of the group are: E. Everett Jordan, D., N.C.; Frank E. Moss, D., Utah; Howard W. Cannon, D., Nev.; Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H.; Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis.; Ernest F. Hollings, D., S.C.; Thomas F. Eagleton, D., Mo.; Ted Stevens, R., Alaska; and Richard S. Schweiker, R., Pa.

American Church Honor

PARIS, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Tuller, pastor of the American Church in Paris, will receive the silver medal of the City of Paris at noon Sunday following regular worship services. Edouard Frédéric-Dupont, conseiller de Paris, will present the award, which is in recognition of the church's community activities in the city's 7th Arrondissement, where the church is situated.

Long Island Rail Road
Struck for Second Day

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP).—Drives of Long Island commuters improvised ways to get to work for the second day today amid glum reports of no progress in negotiations to end a strike against the nation's busiest commuter railroad.

The Long Island Rail Road, which normally provides service for 170,000 daily passengers, was struck yesterday by its 5,000 non-operating employees in a contract dispute over wages.

Astronauts Get Last Physical,
But Strike Threatens Launch

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 1 (UPI).—Apollo-17's astronauts today got the medical okay for launch Wednesday night, and the space agency took action to sidestep a threatened strike that could disrupt the final moonshot.

Dr. Royce Hawkins, medical operations director for Apollo-17, said Eugene A. Cernan, Ronald E. Evans and Harrison H. Schmitt were in excellent shape for the 13-day expedition to a north-eastern moon valley.

"The crew is well rested, in good spirits and physically in excellent condition," Dr. Hawkins said.

4 Hours of Tests
The astronauts spent four hours in the base medical facility and underwent blood tests, X-rays, cardiovascular, vestibular and other tests. Besides confirming the astronauts were in good health, the examination gathered clinical data to be compared with results upon their return to earth Dec. 19.

The labor dispute remained a potential obstacle, however. Kurt H. Debus, director of the Kennedy Space Center, sent letters to all 15,000 moonport employees today advising them of steps to take to avoid picket lines if a strike develops.

The dispute involved the Boeing Co. and 60 technical writers and other documentation services workers seeking reinstatement of 30 to 50 percent pay cuts rejected last year.

8-Day UMW Vote
Begins With U.S.
Agents Observing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP).—Some 200,000 members of the United Mine Workers begin casting ballots for their officers today under the tightest federal control in the history of the American labor movement.

The principal election fight is between union president W.A. (Tony) Boyle, 70, whose opponent was murdered, and challenger Arnold Miller of Ohley, W. Va.

The election was ordered by a federal judge after finding that Mr. Boyle's 1969 re-election over the late Joseph A. Yablonski was marred by widespread violations of labor law.

Mr. Yablonski, his wife and daughter were found shot to death in their Clarksville, Pa., home several weeks after the 1969 election. Several union officials have been indicted in connection with the crime. Mr. Boyle has repeatedly denied any knowledge of the slayings.

Mr. Miller, a retired coal miner, was nominated by Miners for Democracy, a rebel group formed by supporters of Mr. Yablonski, including his two younger sons, Joseph A. Yablonski and Kenneth Yablonski.

Eligible to vote are 120,000 working coal miners and 80,000 retired miners in 25 states. The balloting will take place over the next eight days under the surveillance of about 1,000 agents of the Department of Labor.

State Dept. Opens
New Message Center

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday inaugurated the State Department Operations Center by exchanging messages with U.S. Ambassador Martin J. Hillenbrand in West Germany.

In order to demonstrate the new communications system, Mr. Rogers sent Mr. Hillenbrand a coded message asking how relations were between Bonn and Washington. Mr. Hillenbrand responded from Bonn that relations "couldn't be better."

The new operations communications system, which is the nerve center by which the department communicates with its missions abroad, is designed to handle the estimated 1,250,000 cables and 30,000 documents received or sent annually by the State Department.

135,000-Year-Old Bone Rated
Key to Early Man's Writing

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP).—A bone unearthed in France that contains symbols engraved by man at least 135,000 years ago was described today as one of the key finds in archaeology.

Alexander Marshack, a researcher at Harvard University's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, in a paper prepared for the American Anthropological Association meeting in Toronto, analyzed the find as a "pre-writing" step by early man.

The bone, part of an ox rib, was found at Pech de la Vache, France, by François Bordes, director of the laboratory of prehistory at the University of Bordeaux.

Mr. Marshack noted that the age of the find, 135,000 to 150,000 years old, dated this work of the Acheulean hunters of the period 50,000 to 75,000 years before Neanderthal man was producing symbols.

"The bone documents a surprisingly high level of image-and-symbol-making thousands of years before Neanderthal man and before the full development of modern man," he said.

Symbolism's Origin
The researcher rated the engraved bone as comparable to the discovery of the first man-like skulls and of tools. He said it provided "the first clue" to the origins of later symbolism and "still later, true art and notation."

The engraving suggests the presence of "a high level of language usage" by the Acheulean hunters, Mr. Marshack said.

The researcher has analyzed a much later Ice Age composition, containing true art and notation, in the current issue of Science magazine.

The French bone helps explain the later finds, Mr. Marshack said.

"It is a pre-writing, pre-notation form of record-keeping, though the intent was probably not to keep a record, but to use and re-use an image in a ritual or ceremonial act," he explained.

Rather than trying to translate the symbols' meaning, Mr. Marshack said, his analysis was designed "to get a look at what was evolving within the brain to make man human."

ceived when Boeing won the support contract last year.

The workers are not critical to the mission but picket lines could turn away members of the launch crew, Dr. Debus said.

Stafford Promoted
SPACE CENTER, Houston, Dec. 1 (AP).—Veteran astronaut Thomas P. Stafford, 42, has been promoted to the rank of brigadier general in the Air Force, the space agency announced yesterday. He is currently serving as deputy director of flight-crew operations at the Manned Spacecraft Center, but continues as an active member of the astronaut corps.

Mills Promises
Highest Priority
For Tax Reform

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 1 (AP).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., says tax reform will be the first order of business for his House Ways and Means Committee when Congress convenes in January.

Rep. Mills said yesterday that he hoped tax-reform hearings could begin around Feb. 1, adding that "the sooner we can get to it the sooner I'll be satisfied."

"What I want to do is to look exhaustively, extensively at the entire Internal Revenue Code, everything in it, because you've got about as many inequities on the plus side so far as revenue is concerned as you do on the minus side," the committee chairman said. "You find that certain people are unjustly taxed in relationship to others. You find that some people are not taxed enough."

"So, we'll look at all of it," he said. "We'll have our hearings, which may last anywhere from four weeks to seven or eight weeks."

His statement followed a report in The New York Times (UPI) Dec. 1 that he had decided that there was no urgency about tax reform this year and that he would go slow on it next year.

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Alleged Air Charter Swindle Strands 70 Youths in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 1 (IHT).—At least 70 passengers, mostly Americans, have been stranded here through an alleged air charter swindle, according to three of the victims.

The alleged swindle came to light when police arrested a man known as G.R. Schreck, reportedly a German, who was said to have operated the European Air Charter Service, which offered Paris-New York round-trip flights on Boeing-707s for \$100.

It was charged that the supposed airline, known as EACS, was really no more than a telephone number posted at the American Center for Students and Artists on Boulevard Raspail and Mr. Schreck's hotel room.

EACS's notices on bulletin boards offered weekly Saturday flights throughout December, mostly for young Americans on low budgets who wanted to return home for Christmas. Many of these young people have now lost both their money and the trip home.

Diane Strully, 23, Jim Wetheroth, 23, of New York City and Josette Sayers, 23, of Simsbury, Conn., were the three Americans who grew suspicious of Mr. Schreck and began further investigating.

Not in Bad Shape

"We're not in as bad shape as some others," said Mr. Wetheroth, who lost the \$55 one-way fare. He said that many young passengers had used their last funds to reserve a place and now were without money.

Miss Strully, who learned of the EACS flight through the American Center, said she had worked for Mr. Schreck when he offered her a free flight home if she would answer phones for a

week. She said that during that time she took "too many calls to remember," and even received calls from other charter lines wanting to switch their passengers over to EACS.

Miss Sayers said that the three tried repeatedly during the week to check into EACS by contacting Mr. Schreck, but he represented German Air and Danair. She said they were repeatedly told by those two lines that they were unable to confirm whether Mr. Schreck represented them or not.

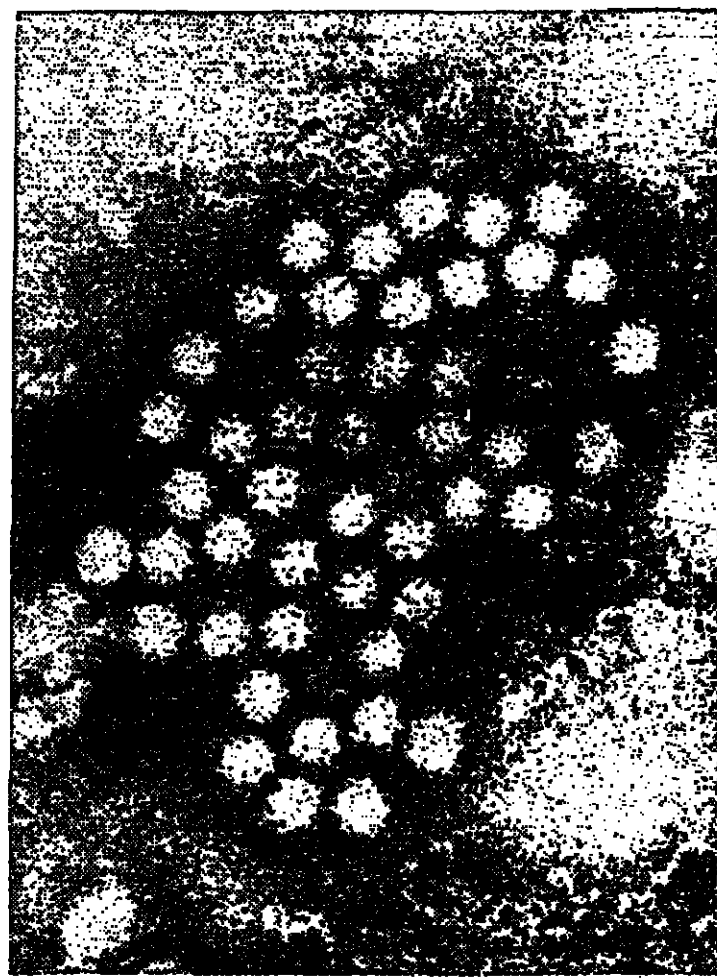
The three decided to take their case to the French police after representatives of Danair finally called back to tell them Mr. Schreck did not represent them and that EACS was, according to Miss Strully, "nonexistent and illegal."

In the meantime, the police, believing Miss Strully to be involved, detained her for questioning. She was released Wednesday morning after spending the night in jail. Mr. Schreck is still being held.

Litvinov Returns From Siberia Exile

MOSCOW, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Pavel M. Litvinov, 32, one of the leading figures in the Soviet Union's dissident movement, has returned from his Siberian exile, informed sources said today.

Mr. Litvinov, a grandson of prewar Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, returned to Moscow last night after serving four years of a five-year exile imposed in 1968 for demonstrating in Red Square against the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.



A TOUCH OF FLU—First look at virus that causes intestinal flu, seen and magnified through electron microscope at National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md.

In Step to Vaccine, Flu Virus Is Photographed First Time

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (WP).—A virus that is believed to be a leading cause of intestinal flu has been seen and photographed for the first time by U.S. government scientists. This could be a step toward finding a vaccine against the flu.

The disease is medically known as acute infectious gastroenteritis, and the virus captured on film at the National Institutes of Health is one that on Oct. 30-31, 1968, infected more than half the students and teachers at an elementary school in Norwalk, Ohio.

Photographic identification of the virus should help in isolating it so it can be grown in the laboratory, said Dr. Albert Z. Kapikian, head of the team that took the photographs. Growing a virus supply is necessary in manufacturing a vaccine.

Although it has long been believed that a large number of

cases of gastroenteritis are caused by viruses, no one has managed to see one until now. A key reason for the difficulty has been that these viruses seem to be among the smallest ones known.

Magnified 45,000 Times

Each is only one millionth of an inch in diameter and each was magnified 45,000 times by the electron microscope. To the untrained eye, the virus looks like a fuzzy ball, but Dr. Kapikian described the shape as more like a many-sided or many-faced polyhedron.

Other viruses, too, are believed to cause gastroenteritis, and a number of known bacteria cause the same type of disease.

Viruses, an official at the Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, said, usually attack in winter outbreaks. Bacteria usually attack in summer, often by food contamination.

Antonio Segni, Ex-President And Twice Premier of Italy

ROME, Dec. 1 (AP).—Antonio Segni, 81, a former president of Italy who also served twice as premier, died here today.

After two decades of political activity for the Christian Democratic party, Mr. Segni became Italy's third president in 1962. In August, 1964, a stroke left him partly paralyzed. He resigned as president when his doctors said that he could not carry out his duties and had lived since in near seclusion, with his wife, Laura.

Basically a conservative, he served as minister in nearly all of Italy's 26 cabinets between 1945 and 1962, when he became president.

Professor, Farmer

A professor of civil law since 1926, Mr. Segni was also a gentleman farmer in his native Sardinia. In the late 1940s, he was the author of a controversial land-reform program that led to the expropriation of big estates—including a quarter of his own—for landless peasants.

In the late 1950s, as defense minister, he worked out details of the accord with the United States to set up missile bases in Italy.

He served as premier from 1955 to 1957 and from 1959 to 1960.

Mr. Segni was a soft-spoken aristocrat who outlasted his opponents in the rough and tumble of Italy's political battles. Behind his polished manners lurked the stamina of a tireless debater.

In 1964, he was awarded the Charlemagne Prize for his continued efforts toward European unity.

Ettore Bastico

ROME, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Marshal Ettore Bastico, 86, who commanded Italian forces in North Africa in World War II and was taken prisoner by the Allies, died in a Rome military hospital today.

He worked his way up from second lieutenant in a 47-year military career that included service in the Italian-Turkish war of 1911, the two world wars and the Spanish civil war.

R.L. Duffus

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 1

Australian Found Dead

NYNABESAM, Sweden, Dec. 1 (UPI).—Police today found the first secretary of the Australian Embassy, Neil Faragher, 45, dead in a wood outside this town 180 miles south of Stockholm. The cause of death was not known.

(NTT).—R.L. Duffus, 84, a retired editorial writer and reporter for The New York Times, died of congestive heart failure Wednesday at his home here. He had lived here since 1964.

Mr. Duffus was for more than three decades one of the most versatile and most prolific writers, devoting himself primarily to journalism. In his later years, editorials were his main output. He wrote of his early years in Vermont in at least three novels and two volumes of memoirs.

Neil H. McElroy, 68, Ex-Head Of Pentagon, Procter-Gamble

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 (AP).—Neil H. McElroy, 68, secretary of defense during the Eisenhower administration and former chairman of the board and president of the Procter and Gamble Co., died last night of cancer.

He provided the theme for one of the chief debates of the 1960 presidential campaign with a warning earlier that a "missile gap" existed between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Democrats seized upon the phrase to accuse the Republican administration of shortsightedness. Administration spokesmen contended the United States was catching up in missiles and holding an edge in manned, long-range bombers.

A native of Berea, Ohio, Mr. McElroy was president of the giant soap firm of Procter & Gamble when President Eisenhower summoned him to become secretary of defense.

He was sworn in on Oct. 9, 1957, only four days after Russia launched the first Sputnik.

When he stepped down from his Pentagon post on Dec. 2, 1959, Mr. McElroy said, "It is our belief that we are prepared for either nuclear or nonnuclear limited war."

A few days later, at another news conference, Mr. McElroy said the United States did not plan to match the Soviet Union "missile to missile." Our belief is that we will have adequate deterrents.

Mr. McElroy was making \$285,000 a year when he was offered the \$25,000 cabinet post in 1957. "If a man doesn't try to carry his share of the citizenship load when the opportunity presents itself," he said in accepting the cabinet post, "then he ought to



Antonio Segni

Marcos Free 15 Prisoners Sets Plebiscite

Vote on Constitution Scheduled for Jan.

MANILA, Dec. 1 (NTT).—President Ferdinand E. Marcos today released 15 persons—a seven Constitutional Convention delegates and seven journalists who had been rounded up under martial law was declared by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

The release of the 15, including 6 Sen. Ramon Manilla, Times publisher J. Roca, Timesman Maximo yon and Juan Mercado of Press Foundation of Asia, shortly after Mr. Marcos announced he was ordering a plebiscite on the constitution, detainees facing charges of subversion and other crimes.

Mr. Marcos spoke at the Manila Palace after releasing the new Philippine Constitution from convention.

Mr. Marcos then set the date for the plebiscite on the new constitution for Jan. 15, 1973, directed Defense Secretary Ponce Enrile and armed chief of staff Romeo Espino to see to it that the people are accorded the fullest opportunity to freely and publicly discuss the various provisions of the new constitution.

In a news briefing after release of the detainees, information secretary Francisco said the main reason for the release was to give "full stress substance to the desire of government to allow free of the charter as envisioned by President Marcos."

Mr. Talad said that the release was temporary and that the case of Mr. Roca, he had put under house arrest. He said the other news-media men the Constitution. Convicted delegates are "required to be as often as necessary" to chief of intelligence of the forces.

Mr. Talad said those released could give their views on the draft constitution in course of the debate on the charter.

Israeli Envoy to U.S.

JERUSALEM, Dec. 1 (UPI).—The cabinet has approved the appointment of Simcha Dinitz, director general of the miter's office, as Israel's ambassador to the United States, a senior government official

Le Bourget Alert

PARIS, Dec. 1 (AP).—An extraordinary police alert was clamped on all entrances to Le Bourget airport last night after a tip that seven Palestinians were preparing to take over a plane. The security measures remained in effect today.

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Around the European Galleries and Museums

Paris

U.S.S.R. The Country and the People, Grand Palais, Clemenceau entrance, Paris 8, to Dec. 18.

This large photo exhibition is interesting, if uneven. Pictures of French officials visiting factories, etc., are considered a necessity. On the other hand there is a lot of good material. A montage of faces showing the great ethnic variety of the Soviet Union greets the visitor at the entrance. The overall tone is just too bland—but the blandness is also a consequence of the country's mentality and reflects its ideals. 1300 photos by 600 photographers.

Tapies, Galerie Maeght, 13 Rue de Téhéran, Paris 8, to Dec. 21.

Recent paintings, assemblages and objects by Catalan artist Antonio Tapies attest once again to his unwavering authority and stern irony. He can take trashy material and transform it into a work of sumptuous dignity. He can also take junk and exhibit it as such. And because of the context one feels impelled to respect it. Tapies suggests an ethics which he neither imposes nor articulates.

Destarac, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Dec. 16.

Destarac is a self-taught artist

of 29. This is her first exhibition. She handles her color and brush with considerable assurance. Whole canvases daubed with a single color, small, illegible inscriptions that add a touch of different color and pose something of a riddle, an occasional faint dotted line, these are the rather hazardous elements she uses. I say hazardous because it is easy to be incoherent with this sort of material—yet her work carries with it a sense of real pictorial coherence.

Fernand Léger, Galerie Michel Couteur, 22 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Dec. 16.

A small, representative collection of gouaches and drawings by Léger.

Xavier Coll, Galerie Janine Hao, 3 Cour de Rohan, Paris 6, to Dec. 20.

Coll's present work, influenced by a prolonged stay in India, shows a concern with the rhythm of geometric forms. The paintings are not totally unified in style because the artist appears attracted both by the structural and the reflective.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Brussels

Homage to Henri Evenepoel, Musée d'Art Moderne, Place Royale, Brussels, to Dec. 10.

In the late 19th century, Henri

Evenepoel left his native Belgium to study painting in Paris, notably in Gustave Moreau's atelier. His work gives a panoramic view of Paris during the Belle Epoque—the portraits of children are especially endearing. A tiny, fat-cheeked child bundled in bulky, spotted muslin turns out to be Moreau's daughter.

A stay in Algeria for his health Evenepoel left his native Belgium—the artist died of tuberculosis at the age of 27—inspired a series of Algerian market scenes, forerunners of the fauve era with their sun-bleached color and simple merging of bodies and background. Multicolored robes settle into swaths of pure form, brown legs break out of sandy earth in quick, dancing movements.

Evenepoel's mastery of movement, color and wide canvases would have served him well on stage or on film. In fact, he was interested in photography.

Before his death in 1899, he had used an early-model box camera to record children in movement, landscapes, his friends and family. The photographs are real artistic achievements and have been included in this exhibition as a complement to his paintings.

Tremois engravings on gold, drawings, Hilton-Govaerts Gallery, Hilton hotel, 38 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels, to Jan. 30.

Two solid gold bowls engraved with characteristic Tremois designs sit prominently gleaming as the focal point of this exhibition. But the real scene-stealers are the dark, unglazed animal drawings. Sad, frowning apes and monkeys crouch chained beside man, very reminiscent of Bruegel's two enigmatic apes on a bridge overlooking the Scheidt. Frogs and grasshoppers copulate in contemplative ritual among the enlarged human figures. Fine, upstanding bullock is drawn in loving detail. The monkey recurs again and again.

Lovemaking is the theme of most of the drawings, monotypes, gold engravings. As a counterpoint to the human couples, there is usually a bit of built-in symbolism, the universe seen as floating spheres and bursting suns, crisscrossed with text.

The plates are engraved with the same light, firm line, bodies embracing amid generous chunks of quotations.

Pol Mara, Paintings, Galerie Veranmen, 137 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Dec. 9.

This Belgian artist mixes paint

"Henriette au Grand Chapeau" by Evenepoel, on view in Brussels.



and collage in work which has its roots in today's publicity techniques. He sells his merry and alluring nudes in a framework of busy pattern, using grainy texture to screen them lightly, overlapping pose on pose to achieve superficially photographic effects. The paintings are large, displaying Pol Mara's plunging perspectives, his penchant for finding sexual symbolism in the consumer-society products with which he surrounds his central female figures.

Felix Labisse, Paintings, Galerie Jay Breechot, 82a Avenue Louise, Brussels.

The well-known Labisse formula of blue-skinned nudes gazing blankly into space is repeated here up to and beyond the threshold of monotony. Bank upon rank of bare blue breasts reach out relentlessly, competing for jaded attention with the

glassy jewelry, with which their owners are festooned. Nipples are touched up with pearly pink, but bodies die decorously into nothingness below the waist. It is all about as erotic as an assembly line of storefront dummies.

—RONA DORSON.

London

Soulages, 1970-72, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London, W1, to Dec. 2.

One of the founding fathers of abstract expressionism, Soulages has never before produced painting of such astonishing force and power. Like Oriental calligraphy brushed on to huge canvases by a giant, these new works create a feeling of magnificence and serenity.

Fernando Montes, Andean Gal-

lery, 4 The Mansions, Paris Court Road, London, SW5, to Dec. 5.

Bolivia and five other South American states formed, in 1969, an Andean community, similar in intention and administration to the European Common Market. Now, Bolivia has opened an Andean gallery specializing in the work of the Central American Six. The first exhibition is of the work of a Bolivian painter, a sometime resident of London, but who portrays in near-monochrome the Amerindians of the Alto Pano. These are fine, sensitive works, and appropriate for the inauguration of London's latest cultural center.

Sean Crampton, Alwin Gallery, 8-10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Dec. 3.

Sean Crampton, former president of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, works in welded bronze and preferably on a very

large scale. Much influenced by natural rock forms, his latest sculpture, each piece unique, has, even in the smallest of the sketches, a monumental grandeur about it.

Paolo Serra, Frutkin Gallery, 78 Duke St., Grosvenor Square, London, W1, to Dec. 2.

Serra, a young Italian-born artist now living in England, uses the traditional medium of egg tempera to produce these dazzling and beautiful abstracts, which examine the relationships of light to space.

Rodin, 1940-1972, Roland, Browne & Delbanco, 19 Cork St., London, W1, to Dec. 8.

This is a fine collection of 88 Rodin bronzes, which includes the "Trois Ombres" from the "Porte de l'Enfer," the large "Torso de Jeune Femme" of 1909, a series of dance studies and portrait busts of Camille Claudel and the Japanese dancer Hanako.

Recent Bird Paintings, The Stadmore Gallery, 32 Bruton Place, Berkeley Square, London, W1, to Dec. 3.

Bryan Reed is an English graphic designer and surrealist painter; Richard Weatherly is an Australian farmer and sculptor. They have combined to produce an enchanting small show of bird paintings, taking as their themes the small, discreet English bird world and the exotic and colorful of the Arctic and the Antipodes in about equal proportions.

Islamic Carpets From the Collection of Joseph V. McMullan, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London, SE1, to Dec. 10.

Joseph McMullan, an American, has dispersed a major part of his collection to various museums in the United States. These museums have lent a selection of carpets to the Arts Council of Great Britain for this most pleasing exhibition. It is unlikely that the English carpet enthusiast will ever again have a similar opportunity to see so many pieces of such importance and excellence gathered together.

Patrick Woodroffe, Covent Garden Gallery, Floral Hall, Covent Garden, London, WC2, to Dec. 22.

It is seldom one encounters a self-trained artist working in

many media (this is a first exhibition of paintings, drawing, etching, and sculpture) who also so articulately articulate his catalogue notes. Visually fluent by Bosch and the 16th-century realist and inspired by the library fantasies of C. Lewis and Tolkien, the poet, Dame Edith Sitwell, his work encompasses a weird, busy, endlessly fascinating world.

Roberto Altberg, Hanover Gallery, 22A St. George St., London, W1, to Dec. 30.

This Argentinian surrealist, an extremely meticulous and man, in this first exhibition Europe of his drawings, the workmanship is superb, the idiosyncrasy and the all-over effect an elegance and depth seldom found in contemporary work.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

ARTS AGENDA

Sviatoslav Richter will play second book of Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavier" in two special concerts at the Vienna Musikverein on Dec. 16 and 18.

The String Quartet of Frer Radio and Television will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its formation on Dec. 1 at 10.30 p.m. at the Radio in Paris, a concert of works by Schubert, Ravel and Jacques Dumesnil, first violinist of the quartet. The baritone Bernard Demotz will be soloist in a performance of "Pierrot" for string quartet and voice by Dumesnil.

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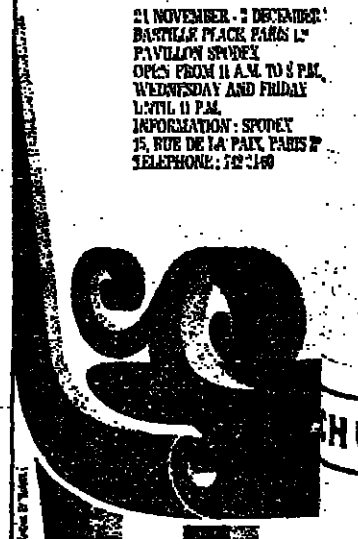
Among current and forthcoming art exhibitions in West Germany are "The Dutch Contribution New Building 1830-1940" at Kunstmuseum Bonn, "European Sculpture from 15th to 18th Century" Dec. 1, Feb. 1 at the Pöckel Museum Bremen; "Masks and Clowns Carnival Tradition" to March at the Stadtmuseum, Cologne; "Fetish Youth—Tabu Death" at Dieter Krieg, both to Dec. 31, the Frankfurt Kunstverein; Herbert Aulich (Dec. 10 to Jan. 14) at the Hannover Kunstverein; George Segal and Geri Richter both to Jan. 14 at the Städtische Galerie in Munich, and "American Realists Today" at the Stuttgart Kunstverein.

Mediterranean Tunnel

GRANADA, Spain, Dec. (UPI)—Geologists of the science faculty at the University of Granada are looking into the possibility of building a tunnel which would link Spain with Morocco across the Straits of Gibraltar. University sources said today. The projected route from Algeiras to Tangier an initially would be only for transport.

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Nov. 27-Dec. 31. LAUREN MURTEIRA.

Ethics and a Free Press

Ever since the celebrated Caldwell case, in which the Supreme Court decided that there were limits on the protection a newsman might reasonably expect to flow from the Constitution, there has been much discussion about how large a dent the court put in the First Amendment right to a free press. The fact that following the decision, two newsmen—Peter Bridge and William Farr—have spent time in jail for refusing to reveal confidential sources, does little to comfort those who worry that the court's intrusion was considerably broader than it was constructive. Thus, the legislative debates about constructing protections or "shields" around newsmen's privileges have mushroomed around the country.

The latest participant in this debate—and particularly robust one at that—is Gov. Thomas J. Meskill of Connecticut. He is opposed to shield laws—with a vengeance. He opposes them because he believes that communications privileged from the scrutiny of investigating officials, grand juries and the courts must flow from one-to-one relationships in which one of the participants is a highly trained professional—a doctor, a clergyman or a lawyer. These persons, the governor contends, by dint of the study they have undertaken, the professional examinations they must undergo and the penalties for improper professional conduct to which they are subject, "have earned the right to privileged communications." Newsmen, being much more ordinary folk and not being subject to similar rigors, have no standing to claim similar privileges.

There is something to be said for the governor's argument, but not much. Doctors, lawyers and clergymen—in their roles as personal counselors—are trained to deal with the most intimate human problems in ways that require the highest professionalism and the utmost trust. The protections erected around their communications are designed to protect parishioners, clients and patients who have confided something close and precious, often at a time of great human vulnerability. The training, testing and supervision of those professionals goes largely to the trust inherent in those relationships.

All of that is good and valuable and right, as far as it goes, but it is largely irrelevant to the newsmen's privilege. The newsmen has a professional obligation to his sources similar to that of the lawyer, clergyman and doctor, but he also has a larger obligation to

the public and the country. If Gov. Meskill had sought guidance on this issue, he need have looked no further than the neighboring state of New York where Gov. Nelson Rockefeller seems to have a perfect grasp of the issue. "Freedom of the press," the governor said the other day, "is a fundamental principle on which this nation was founded. I'm convinced that if reporters should ever lose the right to protect the confidentiality of their sources, then serious investigative reporting will simply dry up."

The seat of the newsmen's privilege is in the Constitution and has to do with the fragility of freedom, rather than with the vulnerability of an individual human being. Caldwell, Bridge and Farr did not risk the unpleasantness of a jail term merely because they had been trained to deal with a certain kind of individual problem in a climate of confidentiality, but because they believed that the freest possible flow of information in the society was the greatest bulwark of its freedom. And they believed, because of the hard discipline of their profession, that they were obligated to participate in and to perpetuate that flow.

The basic protection in the Caldwell, Bridge and Farr cases was not source A, or B or source C—although each of the newsmen in those situations had a subsidiary obligation to his sources and doubtless recognized it—but rather it was that flow of information which would be endangered if they had acted otherwise. To put a stopper on the information available to a free people is to dry up the lifeblood of a free society. Mr. Justice Stewart put it best in his dissent in the Caldwell case: "Enlightened choice by an informed citizenry is the basic ideal upon which an open society is premised, and a free press is thus indispensable to a free society."

Gov. Meskill ended his argument with these words: "Granting the right of privileged communications to newsmen without state licensing, and assurance of their compliance with ethical standards would be absurd." We would only observe that it is even more absurd to postulate free flow of information without privileged communications to newsmen. And, in that context, it seems to us that Caldwell and the others showed us a good deal about personal and professional ethics and more than a little bit about honor as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fading Legend?

So long as he remained abroad, sending back a steady flow of instructions, manifestos and taped speeches to his hodgepodge following, Juan Peron was a powerful negative force in Argentine politics. No government in Buenos Aires, civilian or military, could rule effectively without support from the Peronists, who made up at least a third of the electorate.

Now back on home grounds for the first time in 17 years, Mr. Peron has abruptly become a man—rather than a legend—for those followers, many of whom are too young to remember from experience his divisive, repressive, nine-year rule. What they see is an old (77), cautious, indecisive politician, who gives them mostly vague generalizations rather than the clear-cut blueprint for the new Argentina they had anticipated.

It is obvious that some followers are already somewhat disillusioned, especially the Peronist youth, which had hoped that their hero would alight at Ezeiza Airport and sound the call for instant revolution. Other official followers, particularly middle-class Argentines and some union leaders, had always favored Peronism without Peron. They were quite content to have him stay in Madrid while they exploited his name for their own ends.

For anyone who recalls Mr. Peron in power it is hard to envision him as unifier and pacifier of Argentina. Yet, he has met leaders of nearly every other party and faction in the Argentine political spectrum and conferred three times with an old enemy, Ricardo Balbin, presidential nominee of the Radical party, the largest political force after the Peronists.

It is no mean achievement for Argentina's political future that these disparate groups have formed a committee to draw up demands on the ruling military junta for the promised elections next March. To date, about the only Peron demand the military leaders say they will not grant is for a lifting of the residence requirement that would bar Mr. Peron as a presidential candidate.

These are still early days in the story of Mr. Peron's return home, but thus far at least he has shown himself unwilling to force a showdown with the military regime and wary of calling his militants into the streets. President Lanusse and his colleagues have grounds for believing that their decision to allow Mr. Peron to some home was a gamble worth taking. It could help rebuild national political viability in Argentina, it has already helped to cut the Peron legend down to size.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Prolonged Dutch Crisis

Holland's commendable ability to get along quite well without a majority government will now be tested for a further indefinite period. The elections have prolonged, not ended, the crisis precipitated when the government lost its majority in July. Twenty-six parties went into the elections and none has emerged strong enough to form a government alone or with firm allies. There has been a shift to the left but the Liberals have also gained. The possible combinations of a coalition are too many to permit a quick solution.

It often seems surprising that a tidy people like the Dutch have such messy politics, but there are several good reasons. They are a nation of minorities protected by democratic traditions. They have discussed many types of electoral reform for many years, including the British system and the West German provision denying parliamentary representation to parties which get less than five percent, but so far they have not found any that win broad support and overcome their traditional reluctance to deprive minorities of direct representation.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 2, 1897
PARIS—The people of the United States profess to believe in liberty, progress and civilization for all the world, and doubtless the great bulk of the people are sincere in their belief. Yet their very love of liberty may be the cause of leading the country into the horrors of war. Certain elements have been clamoring that there is no liberty in Cuba and it is the duty of the United States to change that situation. We do not agree, we counsel patience, moderation and understanding between Madrid, Havana and Washington.

Fifty Years Ago

December 2, 1892
PARIS—While still lacking reliable information as to what is happening in Athens owing to strict censorship, which has resulted in stopping all private and official telegrams, French officials as well as influential Greeks in Paris fear that Greece is on the verge of a new sort of Fascist movement. According to the latest information, this is fomented from inside the capital, rather than outside, as in the case of Mussolini, but with the same fundamental idea, building up nationalism and suppressing opposition.



'Well, the China Opening Began With Ping-Pong Paddles'

In the Way of Peace

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—As Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger approach another round of talks, there are the most directly conflicting estimates of the prospect for agreement. Pessimistic reports from Paris say that the United States has attempted to reopen basic issues in the draft Vietnam peace terms published in October. But Washington officials, privately and publicly, say they are extremely optimistic that a final settlement will be reached soon.

It is difficult for outsiders to make a judgment, not least because the leaked pessimism and optimism may themselves be negotiating tactics, aimed at a particular party or section of opinion. But it may be useful to canvass various theories on what is obstructing the peace that Kissinger said on Oct. 28 was "a matter of weeks or less."

One theory is that Kissinger negotiated the October terms without the approval of his principal. Both the American right and the South Vietnamese government have been promoting that view. Human Events, the right-wing paper, said quite recently that President Nixon was "displeased." The Saigon radio accused Kissinger of "contradicting the President's thinking."

In Close Touch

Is it conceivable that Kissinger acted in ignorance or disregard of the President's views? No. Nixon of course kept in the closest touch with developments in the crucial October negotiating sessions. Then there is the theory that the American administration never really intended to agree, that it was all a political trick. Once the draft terms leaked out, under circumstances that are still not clear, Kissinger did try to put the best political face on them, he certainly exaggerated the assurance of peace. But I find no reason to believe that he was party to a cynical deception for election purposes.

What, then, has been the problem since October? It can only be that Kissinger, and Nixon, underestimated the strength of President Thieu's likely objections to the draft agreement—and overestimated their ability to bring him along. Confronted with the reality of his opposition, Nixon evidently felt that it would be

politically dangerous to try to resolve the problem before Nov. 7. Afterward, with his immense victory achieved, the President could take his time.

The indications are that Nixon has now made his decision. We shall learn from the orders to Henry Kissinger: Is he going back to Paris to insist on changes of substance in the draft agreement—changes to meet Thieu's demands? Or is he instructed to negotiate but in the end, after showing that he has tried, to sign on roughly the October terms if they are the best available?

War or Peace

The difference could be one of war or peace. Kissinger must know that, for no American can be more aware than he of the immense difficulty of moving the North Vietnamese on what they regard as basic issues. His whole negotiating effort for four years has been to try to avoid such confrontations when possible.

A good example is the issue of North Vietnamese troops in the South—troops that they do not admit having there and in any case regard as legitimate. As long ago as May 31, 1971, the demand for a specific pledge of North Vietnamese troop withdrawal was dropped from the American negotiating terms. Again last May President Nixon offered a complete American withdrawal without a mutual pledge from Hanoi. To press the demand again now, at Saigon's urging, would be to put the whole agreement in jeopardy.

In short, the decisive question is what it always has been: Will an American President be willing to take the political risk of signing peace terms that do not have the active approval of Nguyen Van Thieu? The danger is of falling into the old delusion that just a little more war, a little more bombing, will improve the situation enough to satisfy Thieu. It is a delusion because Thieu has made very clear that nothing will really satisfy him except total victory—the destruction of all forces in South Vietnam opposed to his regime. He will agree to compromise peace terms only when he sees that the United States is ready to sign without him.

Critics, seeing the familiar choice for American policy today, would say that it has been de-

vastating folly all along to make that policy dependent on Thieu. Devastating, that is, for the Vietnamese. In the month of October alone, during the apparent hold-up of peace on Thieu's behalf, American planes dropped 84,364 tons of bombs on Vietnam, North and South. That brought the total for the Nixon years to more than 4 million tons.

Whatever the rights or wrongs of the past, can it really be that Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger would carry that terror and destruction into the indefinite future rather than differ with Nguyen Van Thieu? It is on the belief that the answer to that question must be "no" that one's hope for peace in Vietnam now rests.

Frisking: The Social Dividend

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The American Civil Liberties Union has expressed concern over the procedures by which airline travelers are being searched and, especially, the consequences of many of such searches. It is the ACLU's point that the hijacking problem is proving to be an invitation to lawlessness by federal agents.

The raw data are these. During the past 22 months, 6,000 airline travelers were arrested after being searched. But only 20 percent of these were arrested for carrying contraband related directly to hijacking. The federal regulations involving airplanes tell you that you cannot take aboard weapons which are related to the hijacking enterprise. For instance, you can't carry aboard a machine gun, or a mortar, or a pistol, or a Bowie knife.

Generic Point

But what if you carry aboard, say, a pound of heroin? It is unreasonable for the people who search you to contend that it was your intention to stick the pilot with a hypodermic needle, transfuse him with rapid joy, and in his transfused condition coo him into taking you to Havana. In this sense the ACLU people are as a matter of fact quite plausible. The passengers who have been arrested, while in the process of boarding aircraft carrying

Pondering the Future Of Henry Kissinger

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's decision to keep William Rogers as Secretary of State in the second term seems to suggest that Dr. Henry A. Kissinger will remain in the White House as assistant to the President for national security affairs, but this is not a settled question.

The President has asked him to do so and he has agreed to stay on until the end of the Vietnam negotiations, which could be a life career, but actually he expects a leave of absence within a few weeks at most, and thereafter plans to take a long vacation and decide during that interlude whether to stay or resign.

Most men of power in Washington drive themselves to the point of exhaustion and occasionally row to go back to the quiet life, but usually the mood passes when they get a little sleep and begin to wonder what the quiet life would be like, assuming there's any such thing these days.

Example of Dulles

Former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles often talked of going home, but he always managed to persuade himself that the republic might not survive such a loss. So he stayed on until his health broke, and by the end he didn't know where home was. Dean Acheson managed to tolerate the law after he left the State Department by ignoring it and writing graceful and witty essays about the more amiable or foolish qualities of great men. After losing governments, continents and newspaper columns around for a few years, he found it intolerable to waste his time trying to get more money for legal clients who didn't need or deserve it.

Oddly enough, the soldier statesmen of our time, who are supposed to love power more than anybody else, gave it up more gladly than most. Gen. Eisenhower found golf in retirement to be more challenging and perplexing than running the world, which it undoubtedly is, but even though he never learned to putt after over 50 years of unrelenting work, he was happy at the end. Sen. J. Edgar Hoover, who had the good judgment never to play golf at all.

Bill Rogers, like his predecessor at State, Dean Acheson, has agreed to stay on in the second term, and one can only hope that he doesn't regret that decision as much as Rusk did. Still, when a President, and particularly an old friend, who doesn't specialize in friendship, asks you to stick around, it is hard to put on your hat and go.

Kissinger has a more awkward problem. The book publishers are after him, and would probably

pay him enough cold cash for his memoirs to establish a university of his own, but he doesn't see how he could write about China, Moscow, Vietnam and all those girls as long as Nixon is in the White House, and this is probably good judgment, for Nixon has never liked to be scooped.

Henry's problem is that he peaked too soon—or too late. If he had discovered China in his 30s or in his 40s, the future would have been easier for him, but he will be 50 next May, and at 50, a man is a little too old to keep on working a 48-hour day, and a little too young to trade the White House for the Harvard Yard.

He has another problem. He has the gift of looking at problems objectively, including the problem of himself and his own role in the federal establishment. It is a rare gift around here. He has not only defined the foreign policy problems for presidential decision, but gradually and against his original intention, exercised independent judgment and influence over decisions when he was asked. Moreover, he has been the principal adviser, negotiator and spokesman in his field. He has covered more ground in the last four years than pro football's Lamar Brannon, and traveled the world in airplanes faster out like the board room of the Chase Manhattan Bank. But he is just scholar enough to keep wondering what kind of government this is that would give a professor like him a job like this?

Beyond His Brief

Especially, since he is not a great believer in personal diplomacy, or centralized policy-making shielded from questioning by executive privilege. Lately, he has been favoring the State Department more and more in the Vietnam negotiations, and has been rewarded for his pains by being charged with going beyond his brief in the Paris talks and falling into pitfalls from which he had to be rescued by the State Department pros. It's not true, but that's what happens when you begin to get a little democracy into diplomacy.

No doubt Henry will manage to overcome his doubts when he thinks about the alternative of writing books, teaching Talladega to skeptical students, and riding up to New York on the shuttle to attend sessions at the Council on Foreign Relations. The facts are fairly plain: From here on out he has nowhere to go but down. He might just leave and he is clearly pondering the question. But as the man said: How do you keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Peking?

the passengers from whom you seized it? (Yes, is Judge Weinstein's answer: No, the ACLU-types seem to be saying.)

As regards the latter point, one runs into the generic precedent of Weeks vs. the United States, which found in 1914 against the use as evidence of illegally seized material. It is not clear that the Weeks ban would apply in the disputed cases; because if John Jones is legally in his possession of a hand grenade, it hasn't been established that there are inadmissible. They are one would think, a social dividend. If, on investigating Linda Borden's quarters in search of an axe, one finds instead a hand grenade, the operative judicial assumption is that you can not only seize it but also introduce it into whatever court is concerned with pressing anti-hand grenade laws.

Same Old Direction

The philosophical point gradually crystallizes, and it bears of course on the great socio-judicial question: How do you even up the disequilibrium now working in favor of the criminal? The ACLU-types are fanatically concerned with the defendant's rights. They are never around to suggest judicial or legislative reforms designed to strengthen the hand of the innocent. They are not even there to give him artificial respiration. The ACLU was eloquent in its indifference to the militants who interfered with the rights of professors and students who in recent years sought to express their own rights to free speech. They are now preparing to take a hijacking dilemma and run with it in the same old direction.

But, admitting the constitutionality of search, what about the constitutionality of seizure of unrelated contraband? The ACLU veers toward saying that you can't seize it. Technically the questions are various: a) Can you seize it? (Yes, is the answer of most people; b) Can you offer it in evidence in order to prosecute

Letters

Permissiveness

James Reston, in "The Tyranny of Words" (Herald Tribune, Nov. 25-26), objects to the fact that President Nixon fights permissiveness in some areas, and not in others. It seems to me one should be thankful for what merits we have! Permissiveness is such a pervasive doctrine, and goes so much against human nature and good common sense, that any attack on it is to be appreciated.

As to the fight against permissiveness in business, the Democrats, for all their traditions, have done little or nothing about it for some time. President Kennedy uttered some strange remarks about his father not liking big business; apart from that, and a rather incoherent battle with U.S. Steel, there was no indication that he really intended to do battle with our big corporations. On the contrary, all has been compromise. And labor itself, since the Taft-Hart-

ley Act, has been put to sleep in a very uncharacteristic state of attitude of acceptance of government!

I consider Mr. Reston's article permissive. Far from the middle class being "comfortable," they have suffered more than anyone else over the past 20 years. It is no longer the hard-working, conscientious, self-sacrificing family man who is rewarded in the United States. It is the demagogue, the violent, the irresponsible, the pathological, and the aggressive male. This is hardly a very accurate list, but it will do for the moment!

JEROME MINOT,
Rueil-Malmaison, France.

Queen's Joke

The "very mild joke" Queen Elizabeth used to make her point in the Guildhall speech (Herald Tribune, Nov. 21) did not originate with her apocryphal bishop. The same joke was more to the point when

it was told about President Calvin Coolidge sometime in the 1920s.

Your older readers will remember that Mr. Coolidge was a man of few words. Indeed that is probably all they will remember about him. He and his wife usually went to church together on Sundays, but on this Sunday the President went to church alone. On his return, the following conversation between husband and wife was reported:

Mrs. C.: Was it a good sermon, dear, and did you enjoy it?

Mr. C.: Yes.

Mrs. C.: Well now, sit down and tell me. What did the minister preach about?

Mr. C.: Sin.

Mrs. C.: But what did he say about sin?

Mr. C.: He was against it. One forgives a queen for using a joke that is 50 years old but we would suggest to her speechwriters—get some newer jokes. (Mrs.) BRADLEY TROXELL,
Bures, Suffolk, England.

Bank ses Base ding Rate e to Ask EEC tion on Inflation

ON, Dec. 1 (UPI)—The Bank of England today raised its base rate in Britain by 1/2 percent to 11 percent, the highest in the world, to combat inflation.

The move was the first since the bank raised its base rate from 7 1/2 percent in 1969. The bank also raised its discount rate from 7 1/2 percent to 10 percent.

The bank said it was "convinced that the key rate of the money market and the discount rate are the most effective means of controlling inflation."

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SEC Details 'Systematic Looting' of IOS

By Philip Greer
NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (WP).—In just over two years, Robert L. Vesco has traveled from the relative obscurity of a manufacturing company in New Jersey to the center of the biggest international swindle of all time.

In those two years, he has traveled the world, presented himself as the savior of thousands of small investors and, according to charges filed here against him and 41 other defendants, he has cheated those investors out of more than \$224 million.

The papers filed in federal district court here trace a trail of intricate financial maneuvers, dummy corporations and what the government calls "systematic looting" of the mutual funds managed by Investors Overseas Services Ltd., the once-mighty financial complex based in Geneva which Mr. Vesco has controlled since September, 1970.

The charges were brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission after a two-year investigation. Along with its complaint, the commission filed a memorandum in support of its motion for a preliminary injunction. The following account is taken from that memorandum.

Mr. Vesco took control of IOS in September, 1970, with an agreement to lend it \$10 million. IOS, although claiming a net worth of \$100 million, was desperately short of ready cash. The money, only



Robert L. Vesco

\$5 million of which ever went to IOS, came from a subsidiary of International Controls Corp. of Fairfield, New Jersey, of which Mr. Vesco was chairman and in which he owned about 26 percent of the outstanding stock.

From then until early 1972, the memo says, Mr. Vesco consolidated his hold on IOS, buying more than 6 million shares owned by Bernard Cornfield, its founder and chairman who was deposed in April, 1970.

In March, 1972, Mr. Vesco and his "group" allegedly launched their scheme to strip IOS of its assets. The first step was to transfer his stock in IOS to a company called Kilmorey Investments. Kilmorey, incorporated in the Bahamas Islands, ostensibly owned by associates of Mr. Vesco, was actually controlled by Mr. Vesco himself, the memo said.

In announcing the transaction, IOS reported the "total divestment of itself and its personnel from IOS" for a payment of \$2.8 million. What Mr. Vesco did not disclose, the commission charged, is that Kilmorey had no assets of its own and that the only money it had was advanced by Bahama Commonweath Bank, controlled by Mr. Vesco.

The second step was to take control of the fund's stock holdings away from the Bank of New York, which had been the custodian. In the third phase, Mr. Vesco packaged all of IOS's investments in IOS and transferred them to Global Holdings, Ltd., a dependent company like Kilmorey and owned by Norman Leblanc, who is also a defendant in the case.

The transaction in reality gave Mr. Vesco complete control of the assets of the IOS funds, according to the U.S. commission.

Phase four of the operation actually began in April, 1972, before phase three was completed, when the managers of the IOS funds—under Mr. Vesco's orders—began liquidating \$224 million worth of marketable, mostly high-grade U.S. securities.

Fund of Funds, the flagship fund of the IOS group, had assets of more than \$113 million, including \$55 million in marketable stocks and \$51.2 million in interest-bearing deposits. Starting on June 18, "virtually all" of its marketable assets were sold. Other IOS fund portfolios were prac-

tically entirely liquidated in turn.

The money generated by the sales was used to further Mr. Vesco's personal interests, the U.S. commission charges. Venture Fund invested, in all, \$20 million in Global Holdings. From the sales by Fund of Funds, \$50 million was transferred to London banks and then to Bahamas Commonweath Bank, under Mr. Vesco's control, and then invested in a dependent corporation in Costa Rica called Interamerican Capital SA. Mr. Vesco has tried to interest Costa Rican authorities in establishing a tax haven in that country.

Various other funds invested millions of dollars in low-caliber companies owned or controlled by Mr. Vesco and his associates. The net effect, up to this point, allegedly has been to divert about half of the nearly \$250 million realized from the sales of stock.

IOS Buyers Withdraw
MADRID, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ).—A Cuban-Spanish group that bought common IOS Ltd. for \$5.7 million pulled out of the deal today because of the SEC suit.

A note from the group said the investors "have retired" from the agreement because of the "circumstances" of the suit.

Trial Date Set
NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ).—A U.S. federal judge today set Feb. 20 as the date for trial of the SEC civil fraud suit against Mr. Vesco and his principal co-defendants.

Kuhn, Loeb in Talks
LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said today it

Soviets Seen Raising Loans in World Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP-DJ).—Chase Manhattan Bank today forecast huge Soviet financing needs in both the long-term and short-term markets and estimated that exploitation of natural gas resources in eastern Siberia is likely to require up to \$7 billion and development of gas in western Siberia will need another \$12 billion to \$14 billion.

Chase is preparing to open a representative office in Moscow, the first such U.S. facility there in 50 years.

Beyond banking industry credits, these needs will mean heavy Soviet financing in the world's capital markets. The Chase officials forecast increasingly heavy borrowing by the Soviet Union in the Eurodollar market and eventually Soviet issues offered publicly in the U.S. market.

Squeeze Possible
"These capital requirements could put a real squeeze on the markets for many years to come," forecast Robert Blomquist, senior vice-president of Chase's international department. The nation's present reserves of gold and foreign currencies to pay for imports and development of resources are not known, but estimates put them at anything from \$2 billion to \$6 billion, said Michael Curran, a vice-president in the international department.

Chase's involvement in East-West finance is expanding on several fronts, Mr. Blomquist said. Aside from the representative office, it has "the lion's share" of a \$750-million credit made to Russia by banks in order to finance massive grain purchases from the United States (the banks said the Soviet Union has drawn very lightly on this credit so far, indicating it is paying cash for the grain beginning to arrive in Russian ports).

In addition, the bank is planning two new corporate facilities to promote East-West business relations.

Kuhn, Loeb in Talks
LONDON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. said today it

is holding discussions with Soviet state agencies on raising funds in Western markets, most probably through a Eurodollar loan. However, a bank spokesman refused to confirm reports that a \$200-million loan of \$20 million is in negotiation. He says the company sent a team to Moscow to discuss possible transactions, and the Soviet agencies' needs would probably be "much larger" than the \$20 million reported.

BOCA RATON, La., Dec. 1 (Reuters).—The securities industry is one of the most misunderstood groups in American life, a study by Opinion Research Corp. of Princeton, N.J., showed today. The study was made public at a meeting of the Securities Industry Association here. It showed that:

● Six out of 10 people nationwide say they know little or nothing about securities firms.

● Three out of four have little or no interest in daily stock market activity.

● Over eight in 10 do not read any financial oriented publication.

● Three out of 10 had no opinion at all when asked to describe their overall attitude towards securities firms and personnel.

Also, when given a selection of characteristics—positive and negative—to describe their overall impression of brokerage firms, more than half those surveyed are not familiar enough to express an opinion.

In addition, as to fees brokers charge, three out of four claim to have no understanding of commissions and those that do, estimate the fees as being far above what they actually are.

Other glamour gains included Johnson & Johnson, up 2 1/8 to 125 7/8; Black & Decker, 3 to 107 1/2; Motorola, 4 1/2 to 127 1/2; Halliburton, 2 7/8 to 130 3/4; Superior Oil, 10 to 339; Texas Instruments, 1 7/8 to 173 3/8; and Simplicity Pattern, 1 1/4 to 32. Some of these issues have been favored investments by bank trust departments.

The glamour bounce was obvious in the Big Board's two most active issues—Levitz Furniture, up 1 7/8 to 26, and Winn-Dixie, up 1 3/4 to 38 1/2.

Prices advanced in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.13 to 36.61, while advances outnumbered declines, 609 to 562. Turnover swelled to 6.15 million shares, up from 5.20 million shares yesterday.

Foreign Buying of U.S. Stocks Up
Investors abroad increased net holdings of U.S. company stocks by \$172 million in September, the U.S. Treasury reports. Gross foreign purchases of such issues were \$798 million in September, while sales amounted to \$626 million, the Treasury says. Foreign investors also bought \$363 million in U.S. corporate bonds in September, while sales amounted to \$204 million in the same month.

Factory shipments gained 1.4 percent, or \$870 million, to \$64.77 billion, compared with a 0.9 percent gain in September.

The backlog of unfilled factory orders advanced 1 percent, or \$688 million, to \$63 billion.

The Commerce Department noted that for the three months ending in October the average month-to-month change to new orders was a 1.8 percent increase compared with a 0.3 percent increase for the three months ending in July and a 1 percent increase for the three months ending in April.

Durable goods orders rose 0.5 percent to \$27.05 billion, but orders of non-durable declined 1.1 percent to \$28.97 billion.

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More promising, according to the Maritime Administration study, are deep-water oil terminals located a few miles off U.S. shores, and connected by

Stock Prices Up Strongly, Volume Rises

Buying Said Inspired
By Vietnam Report

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices turned strong today after three days of consolidation, sparked by optimistic reports that a Vietnam cease-fire was near.

Glamour moved higher, regaining some of their lost lustre. During the last six weeks, blue-chip issues led the market to record heights.

The Dow Jones industrial average, posting its best advance of the week, moved ahead 5.72 to finish at 1,023.93. At 11:30 a.m., the Dow scored its best reading of the day at 1,027.09.

The record closing for this blue-chip indicator—and the close is the significant figure—came one week ago at 1,023.21.

A jump in volume underscored the buoyant tone of the market today. Turnover rose to 22.57 million shares from yesterday's 19.24 million.

International Business Machines ran up 7 to 398 in the glamour category. It rose 4 in the previous session when the glamour rebound got under way.

Before the opening bell, an Associated Press dispatch said that "authoritative" officials in Washington, looking forward to the resumption of peace talks in Paris on Monday, indicated optimism that a cease-fire agreement was near, although some differences between negotiators and Saigon may remain.

Thus, Vietnam once again became a key factor in the movements of the stock market, as it had been from time to time in recent years.

Disney rose 1 1/2 to 200 1/2. Its high for the year stands at 201 3/4. Earlier this week, directors had voted a 100 percent stock dividend and raised the cash payout.

Other glamour gains included Johnson & Johnson, up 2 1/8 to 125 7/8; Black & Decker, 3 to 107 1/2; Motorola, 4 1/2 to 127 1/2; Halliburton, 2 7/8 to 130 3/4; Superior Oil, 10 to 339; Texas Instruments, 1 7/8 to 173 3/8; and Simplicity Pattern, 1 1/4 to 32. Some of these issues have been favored investments by bank trust departments.

The glamour bounce was obvious in the Big Board's two most active issues—Levitz Furniture, up 1 7/8 to 26, and Winn-Dixie, up 1 3/4 to 38 1/2.

Prices advanced in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.13 to 36.61, while advances outnumbered declines, 609 to 562. Turnover swelled to 6.15 million shares, up from 5.20 million shares yesterday.

Foreign Buying of U.S. Stocks Up
Investors abroad increased net holdings of U.S. company stocks by \$172 million in September, the U.S. Treasury reports. Gross foreign purchases of such issues were \$798 million in September, while sales amounted to \$626 million, the Treasury says. Foreign investors also bought \$363 million in U.S. corporate bonds in September, while sales amounted to \$204 million in the same month.

Factory shipments gained 1.4 percent, or \$870 million, to \$64.77 billion, compared with a 0.9 percent gain in September.

The backlog of unfilled factory orders advanced 1 percent, or \$688 million, to \$63 billion.

The Commerce Department noted that for the three months ending in October the average month-to-month change to new orders was a 1.8 percent increase compared with a 0.3 percent increase for the three months ending in July and a 1 percent increase for the three months ending in April.

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Italy Rumored To Consider Float of Lira

MILAN, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—Rumors abroad that the lira will be allowed to float this weekend caused nervousness on the foreign exchange market here today even though dealers said they believe the rumors are without foundation.

London currency sources reported speculation that the lira could be withdrawn from the Common Market's narrow currency band, and possibly allowed to float.

The company listed its crude steel production at 5.73 million metric tons in the October term, up from 5.29 million tons a year earlier. Shipments were a record 4.77 million tons, up from 4.38 million tons in the half ended October, 1971.

The company declared a semi-annual dividend of 1.5 yen a share, unchanged from the preceding term, but down from 2 yen a share a year earlier.

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Vast Transport System Required U.S. Oil, Gas Needs Set Ship Bonanza

By Dan Fisher
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1.—A vast new ocean-going transportation and handling system is being created to link abundant crude oil and natural gas supplies of the Persian Gulf, Australia and the Soviet Union with the United States.

It is required because the United States needs massive amounts of energy to supplement its dwindling domestic supplies. The enormous undertaking will dwarf the giant tankers and facilities already in existence.

Just building the complicated, expensive ships to haul liquefied natural gas here from overseas could add up to "the biggest shipbuilding bonanza since World War II," suggests Marine Engineering Log, a trade publication. And they are not just giant tankers—they must be giant refrigerators, too.

In addition to ships, special facilities will be needed to handle and store oil and to liquefy and store natural gas at seaports.

"The capital requirements to meet our (imported energy) needs for the next 15 years are staggering, when you get right down to it," says Elmer Bennett, assistant director of the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Within a decade, industry and government forecasters agree, the United States will have to import more than half of the crude oil and a significant percentage of the gas necessary to power its cars, light and heat its homes, and run its factories. Together, those two commodities provide more than 70 percent of America's total energy of all kinds.

While gas can be piped in its natural state over land, it must be liquefied for shipment by sea—a process that involves chilling

it to a temperature of 260 degrees below zero and keeping it there until it reaches its destination. In the liquid state, gas is only one-tenth to one-twentieth as bulky as it is naturally, making shipment economically feasible.

That requires special, expensive tankers. Pacific Lighting Corp., the parent of Southern California Gas Co., estimates that it will need about 20 such tankers to bring LNG from Alaska, Indonesia and Australia to southern California.

At a cost of about \$100 million apiece, those tankers comprise \$2 billion of the \$3-billion total capital investment the company expects it will need if the three projects are developed.

When talks involving the shipment of Siberian natural gas to Japan and the United States were confirmed recently it was estimated that up to 25 LNG tankers would be required for the U.S. portion alone.

In all, says Keith C. McKinney, director of LNG projects for Pacific Lighting, not less than 100 such tankers will be required in the next 10 years to handle burgeoning world trade in LNG.

Complicated Problem
Transportation of imported crude oil promises to be more complicated—and at least as expensive. About 25 percent of total U.S. oil demand is already supplied by foreign sources. But by 1980, according to estimates, imports will jump to more than 50 percent. By then, the United States will have to import up to 12 million barrels of oil a day.

That means a tanker fleet with a capacity as large as the fleet which served the entire world just five years ago will be required to meet U.S. demands alone, says Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil Co.

If ships in the "super-tanker" category are used, as seems likely—they carry 200,000 tons or more of oil—about 325 will be needed, Mr. Bridges adds. The cost: \$80 million or more each.

But there is a problem. No U.S. port is capable of handling a ship even half that size. One alternative is to transfer oil from super-tankers docked in deep-water terminals planned for Canada and the Bahamas into smaller ships that could enter U.S. ports. However, that would cost a third or more of the cost savings from using super-tankers to begin with.

More promising, according to the Maritime Administration study, are deep-water oil terminals located a few miles off U.S. shores, and connected by

pipeline to on-shore processing plants. The study recommended one such terminal off the coast of Delaware. Ultimately, it could handle 300 million tons of oil a year. It would cost about \$1.3 billion.

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South African Gold Dwindling

South African gold production will continue to decline unless new gold mines are discovered and will virtually cease by the year 2000, the Stanford Research Institute of California says. In an international business report, the institute notes South African gold output reached a peak of 1,000 tons in 1970 and that by 1971 it had dropped to 976 tons. By the end of this year it is expected to drop another 7 percent.

The report says South Africa's mining industry "is well advanced," but gold production "is expected to decline and virtually cease by the end of the century." Other mining is expected to drop 6 percent or more annually during the 1970-75 period, however. Currently, the report notes, South Africa provides 77 percent of the non-Communist world's gold.

U.S. Housing Boom Seen Easing

The housing boom of the last two years is starting to lose steam in major U.S. markets, despite record national activity in the third quarter, according to Advance Mortgage Corp., a subsidiary of First National City Corp. of New York. In its latest survey of national housing construction trends, Advance Mortgage says starts increased 10 percent in the third quarter and permits for future starts rose 8 percent. But, the survey says, much of the gain was caused by an unusual surge brought on by

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Investors abroad increased net holdings of U.S. company stocks by \$172 million in September, the U.S. Treasury reports. Gross foreign purchases of such issues were \$798 million in September, while sales amounted to \$626 million, the Treasury says. Foreign investors also bought \$363 million in U.S. corporate bonds in September, while sales amounted to \$204 million in the same month.

U.S. Factory Orders Off in Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (Reuters).—New factory orders declined 0.2 percent, or \$134 million, in October to a seasonally-adjusted \$65.94 billion following a revised 2.1 percent gain in September, the Commerce Department said today.

Durable goods orders rose 0.5 percent to \$27.05 billion, but orders of non-durable declined 1.1 percent to \$28.97 billion.

Manufacturers' inventories increased 0.5 percent to \$108 billion following a 0.3 percent gain in September.

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© Los Angeles Times.

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Biggest New Mass Use for Electronics

Key Stocks Ready to Soar
As a New Industry Is Born

Now \$3 billion is the target for this new growth concept: "New Issues and Industries" report recommends low-risk shares of one company less than two years old which could be a huge share of the market. Conventional electronic growth is in computers and calculators won't be directly involved here. The new language may be used for long-range image transmission. The new language may be used for long-range image transmission. The new language may be used for long-range image transmission.

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One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
ster. (16 per ct.)	2.3474	2.3536
Belg. fr. (A)	44.04-06	44.16-05
Belg. fr. (B)	44.18-20	44.18-20
Germania mark	5.1947-05	5.1947-52
Swiss krona	5.8550-0580	5.8713-16
Swedish krona	26.84-68	26.86-87
Fr. fr. (A)	5.05-0575	5.0475-0525
Fr. fr. (B)	5.05-056	5.0323-0535
Dutcher	3.2212-23	3.2270-75
Irish pound	4.30	4.30
sterling	583.90-884	584.40-55
Swiss krona	63.46-47	63.47-47
Swedish krona	23.17-18	23.16-165
Swiss krona	4.7415-65	4.7376-61
Swiss krona	3.7685-90	3.7770-75
sterling	301.10	301.18

—1972— Stocks and										—1972— Stocks and										—1972— Stocks and									
Bds.					Sts.					Bds.					Sts.					Bds.					Sts.				
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Net					
100	95	2.5	100	100	100	95	2.5	100	100	100	95	2.5	100	100	100	95	2.5	100	100	100	95	2.5	100	100					

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مکتبہ امینہ لاہور

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Market Summary

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Here are the five simple steps you take to place your portfolio under
The Danforth Associates Investment Management:

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Investment Management • Incorporated 1988

5	Jul	27.45	27.45	27.40	47.25	47.37d
6	Aug	25.70	25.70	25.57	25.57	25.57

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices
in local currencies)

Artes.....	4,240	Fin.	2,371
Asst. Mines..	2,080	Fin.	36
		General..	53,804

Cock-Ougree.	1,128	Italsider.....	55
Electrobel...	6,870	La Rinas.....	32
Lamb-T....	2,465	Montedisa....	51

RWF new....	150.50	Nickel (Le)..	89
Si. —75....	275.30	OmniumPét.	335
Veba	736.50	PathéMarx..	—

Vo	vagen.	161.50	Pechin y...	136.15
			Pouret.....	438.50
			Pouet T...	538

Durlop.....	6.91	H. Boveri.....	1,180
El Muslin..	1.87	Ciba-Gelby...	2,310
FreeS'ced..	7.15	Cr. S. -se....	3,905

GEC.....	1.55	Fischer.....	1.00
Glaxo Gr....	4.78	Hofmann-La Roche.....	190.75
Gl. Univ. St....	3.06	National.....	3.90

GtAm Mfg PSEG Acct
Guarda Mfg Rapam Wt
NEW LOWS: 6.00

Cenzo Inc	Equinark Co	Singer Co pf
Cox Edisc	Purelator	UnPark Min

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

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12%	7%	Sunshine	Mng	109	914	84	918 + 3	33 1/2	24	US Gyps	1.60	212	10	294	294	
33	24	SunVatr	76	69	12	2716	2615	2644 + 1/2	35	29	USGyp pff.80	9	32	317 1/2	32 + 1/2	
38	183	SunVatr	1.40	69	257	730	730	730 + 10	37	234	115 Worms	12	113	2.15	2764	2714 + 114

21%	100	Supernidg	1.40	55	17	13	12%	12%	- 1/4	28%	78%	U.S. Indust	.62	30	9	22%	21%	20 1/4 + 1/2	17%	120%	Xerox Cp	.84	63	49	151%	149	150% + 1
26%	21%	SurvayF	2.75h	28	28	23%	22%	23%		37%	24%	U.S. Leases	.23	74	25	29%	29%	53%	35%	27%	Xtra Inc		37	15	26%	28%	26% + 1
21%	1%	SurvayF	1.75h	28	16	20%	22	23%	17	30%	34%	U.S. Leases	.23	74	25	29%	29%	53%	18%	10%	VnaSd Inc	.33h	18	85	10%	11	11%

Big units need special access conditions such as large harbours and good means of communication. Facing this constant of the big industrial complexes, the Portuguese Government looked for an adequate area for the

After a careful study based on the conditions already mentioned and taking into account some important

Sines is placed in the South part of the West Coast of Portugal and serves the large "hinterland" of the

biggest Portuguese Province, Alentejo, so the development of this area will offer the possibility of a better living in that zone.

However its main purpose is to serve the industrial area and general cargo, especially heavy imported equipment and local products for export.

The construction of this harbour and the implantation of the basic industries will give possibilities to the development of a very large industrial zone.

Published as Public Information by the

MINISTERIO DOS

11. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2694.

PEANUTS



B.C.



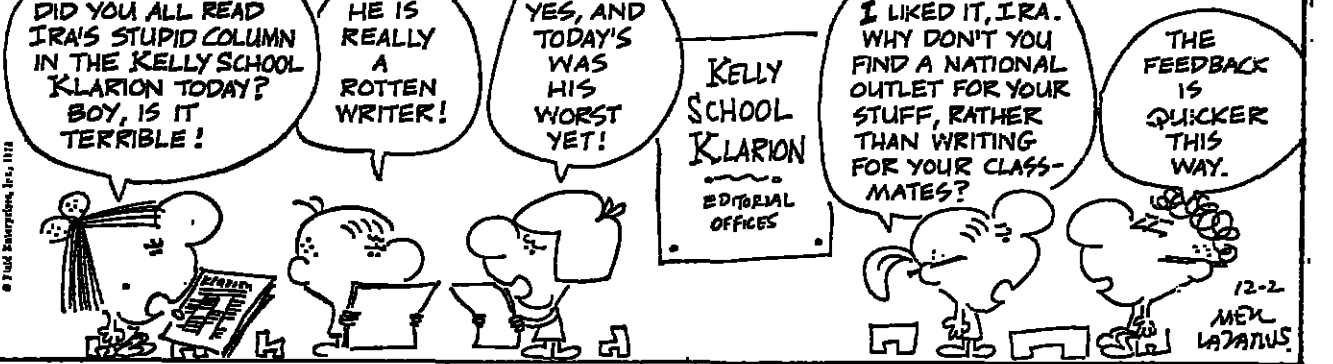
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



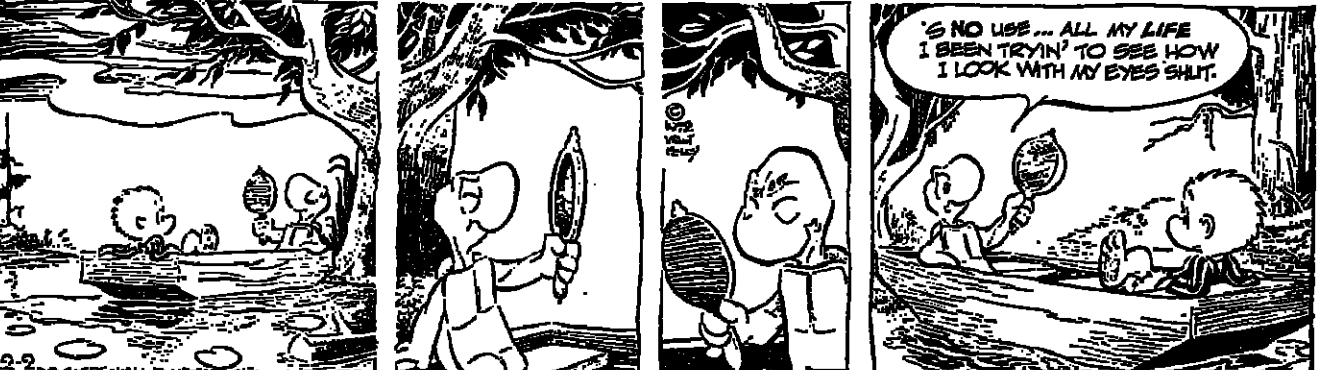
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



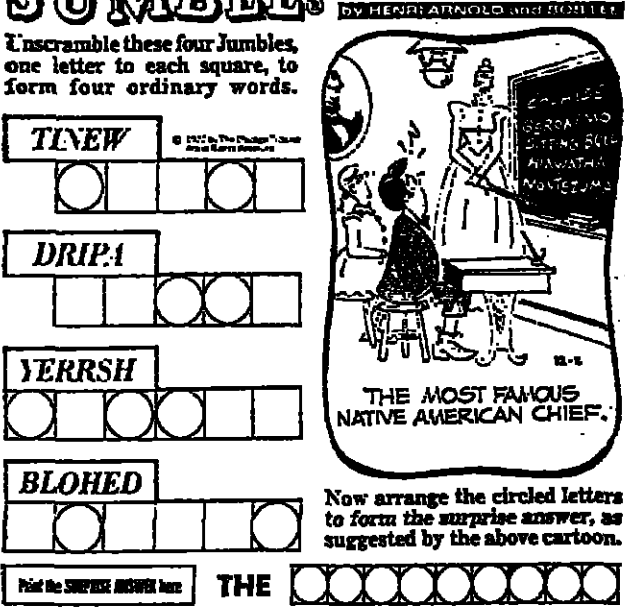
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE: the scrambled word game



Yesterday's Jumble: WHOO ENSUE DEBATE NUMBER

Answers: How they have he was the proprietor—HE OWNED UP

BOOKS

THE CLOCKS OF COLUMBUS
The Literary Career of James Thurber
By Charles S. Holmes. Illustrated. Atheneum. 360 pp.
Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE are moments in Charles S. Holmes' "The Clocks of Columbus: The Literary Career of James Thurber" when you could almost groan. Take, for instance, Professor Holmes' description of "the showpiece" of one of Thurber's collections ("Thurber Country," 1954), a bit of word madness called "Do You Want to Make Something Out of It?" First Prof. Holmes describes the game of Superphots with which Thurber introduces the essay: "A sophisticated version of the old spelling game, in which the players start in the middle and spell backward and forward." Then he explains how Thurber handled the challenge "to do something with 'gro': after exhausting 'the possibilities' mentioned by the dictionary and misquoting 'Thurber' to work on 'make-believe-gro words which [came] to him in the small hours of the night.'"

There follows a sampling of the results, including "PUSS-GRAPE," a blustering or misquoting; an argument or dispute among effeminate men. Also, less frequently, a physical struggle between, or among, women." And "KISSGRANNY, BLESSGRANNY and PUSS-GRAPE." To this Professor Holmes appends, "All of these comic compounds show Thurber's passion for dictionary lore and his love of remaining language, playing with the relationship between sound and meaning, pushing back the limits of the familiar, and transforming the terrain into something strange and new." And this reader suppressed a groan.

For after all, if Thurber and his art need this sort of analyzing, then hasn't the whole point of his life gone down the drain? And simply are the words that come to mind at the very mention of Thurber's name. Easy and simplicity and crystal clarity are what he always strove for in his writing and drawing. And it seems somehow a pity on his memory, not to say gratuitous, to study him so ponderously, or to write, as Prof. Holmes does elsewhere: "In a world filled with conflict and guilt, the dog, with his simple unquestioning loyalty, represents a wholeness and harmony with the outer world and the world of self which man has tragically lost." Thurber himself would have groaned, I think, or at least hastened to compose a parody.

Yet the plain truth is that when I came across Prof. Holmes' musings on "Do You Want to Make Something Out of It?" I was smiling so hard at PUSS-GRAPE and FUSSEGRAPE that I was almost choked by the too bemused by memories of the titanic games of Superphots that Thurber's piece inspired when it first appeared (and the clever person who stumped us with "gro"—"coughthrup!" "No, eighth!" even to take much notice. And this is pretty much the way it went throughout "The Clocks of Columbus." Holmes may be professional at times (he teaches English at Pomona College in Claremont, Calif.), but all this study and even in the of his title which comes Thurber's remark upon receiving a medal from his home state Ohio that "The clocks that in my dreams are often the of Columbus", no has been my enough to keep giving Thurber in the original.

So you may find yourself restless over Holmes' for Thurber's childhood, but it won't be long before you meet "Aunt Phoebe" who once tried to fix a cream separator on a near Sugar Grove and said, "Why doesn't you take this goddam thing from me?" Thurber's newspaper days may not been the richest in history; they yield up plenty of analogies like the one about Thurber's counter with the editor at New York Evening Post who decided that to give the news in the paper greater impact, leads should consist of one, "Dead," ran the opening paragraph of Thurber's next. "That was what the man the police found in an area last night," went the second. The editor soon gave up the Prof. Holmes may write dictably now and then, but stories of those early days The New Yorker that Th told in "The Years With are still fresh and funny, second-hand, I don't mind many times "My Life and Times" is described to me.

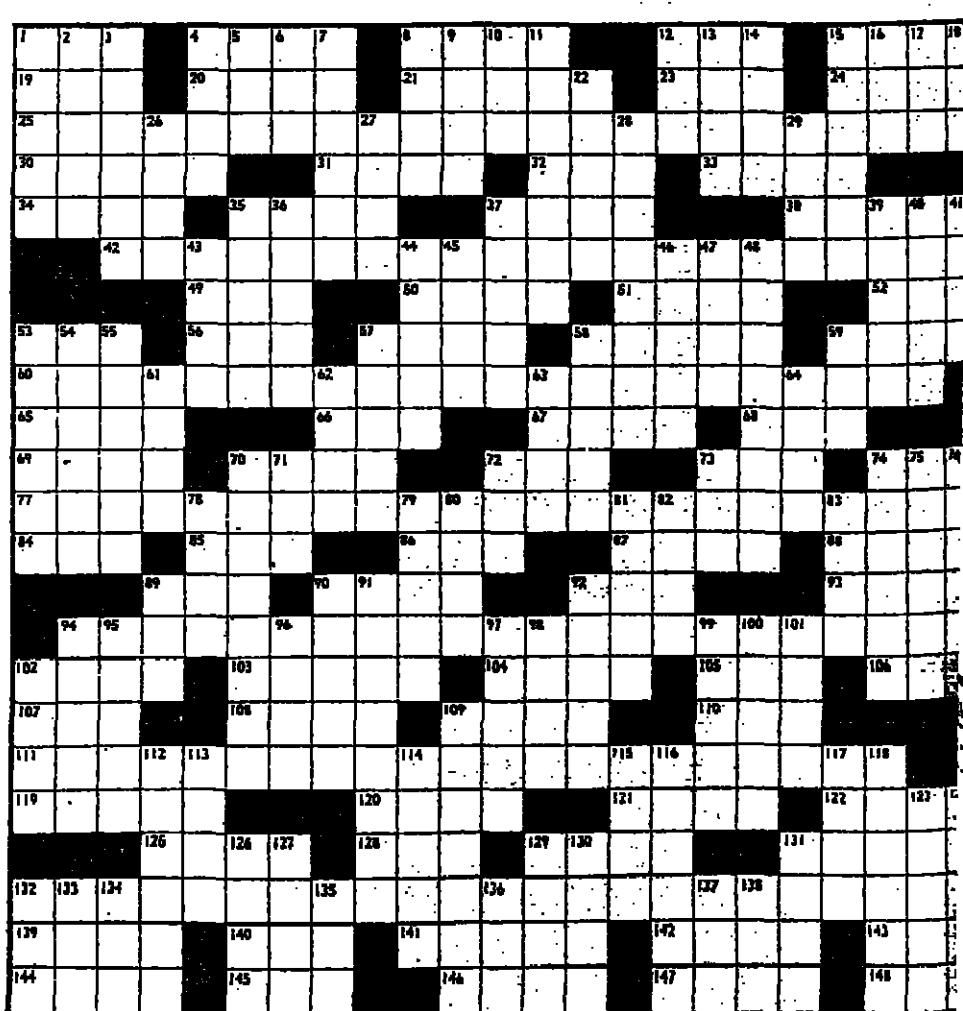
Besides, Holmes makes useful points before he's filled: that Thurber's development as a writer, and the of those "inhabited" does people—may have been casual as legend has had it; Thurber believed he had of telepathy; that his character had a dark and violent side, frequently turned his belly, ugly. And if Holmes does quite convince us that Th was as major an artist as he believed him to have been at least possibly as fully; his analysis of Thurber is a that there was a good more to the man than the of the "mild and gentle" he often seemed to project.

Still, it is Thurber's power to resist analysis that makes book the pleasant experience. As Prof. Holmes points in his preface: Richard Arm in a recent book, has suggested that "Thurber" ought to go our language as a word in own right—the comparative of the adjective "thurb," meaning, I assume, fond of hostile toward women, in with language, impatient with dogma, fond of saying very clear and always fun very well, then. Prof. Holmes is mildly thurb in his treatment of his subject. But that sub its name notwithstanding, is the thurbest. The happy result thurb. Thurber and thurb and thurb by the page.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WILD LIFE—By Elmer Toro



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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'Philosophical Differences' Are Seen by Baseball Owners

The owners, in what they termed "a spectacular plan," offered to make any player a free agent if he were not paid \$30,000 in salary after five years or \$40,000 after eight. And after 10 years in the majors, if the last five were served with the same team.

The players also were reported to be asking that an eight-year veteran have a voice in any trade—that is, he could refuse to go. But this item, like most of the others, was considered negotiable. The split, according to the owners, centered on the two "philosophical differences" in the talks: free-agent status after seven years and binding arbitration of salary disputes.

College Basketball
Thursday's Results

Navy is favored by 6 1/2 points. The competition, as usual, started early in the week. Army has

...the dependability of our defense
...are the factors in turning this
...all club around," said Nick
...erich, the coach. The Browns
...at Buffalo, 27-10, last Sunday

The club directors ruled that all but one of the players, 'the accredited union representative,' would be dropped from the team which was scheduled to meet Bastia Sunday.

MIAMI (11-0-0) at NEW ENGLAND (3-9-0)—The Dolphins lost

United Press International.
i) Rodriguez, after a birdie heavenward on a rainy day.
but that is being used this year or the first time.
Palmer was wearing eyeglasses,
FRANCISCO (6-4-1), as RAMS like to believe they always beat the 49ers, who have won just one of the last 10 contests between the two Coast rivals. It was the Rams by 31-7 last Oct. 8. If Jimmy Johnson cannot play, there will be a big hole in their

[illegible]

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Today's Games

by G. Ostrach, Graham.
Czechoslovakia, white, Loblanc,
S. Hail, Poppel
Switzerland, black, R. B. 27.
Sweden, black, M. Andersson, Wal-
ter. Olsen failed from a 3-0
on a decline tie
Norway, black, S. N. King,
M. Anders, Barrett.
Austria, black, Krupnicka,
K. A. 27.

At Johannesburg, Gerald Buttrick of Britain upset second-seeded Mark Cox of Britain, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, in the quarterfinals of the Castle Lager tournament. Australia's John Alexander ousted

Andy North	35-32-57
Tom Ellis Jr.	33-34-57

Trailing Rodriguez at 66 were Gary Beck, a 6-foot-6 former ranch-hand who had seven one-cut greens, and 5-2 Ed Sneed. Each outweighs Chi Chi by 50 pounds.

Jack Nicklaus, the favorite, put together a 68, and the Macapilla way tie for sixth. Arnold Palmer was among those in the field of 156 that tackled the Palm course.

United Press International.
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has math-house in N.Y. Applicants must be fluent in English, must be necessary fluent, & must drive. Duties include: general housekeeping, laundry, ironing, cleaning, shopping & occasional light cooking. Plenty of free time when family abroad. Salary \$1000.00 per year. No negotiation. Contact: Mr. WORDS, WORTH, at 833-34-34, Paris.

FRANKFURT, need reliable English speaking housekeeper. Must be experienced, must be able to cook, clean, & do laundry. Salary \$1000.00 per year. No negotiation. Contact: Mr. WORDS, WORTH, at 833-34-34, Paris.

ALL-FAIR, American family Paris should speak French-English. School-age children, separate rooms. Salary \$1000.00 per year. No negotiation. Contact: Mr. WORDS, WORTH, at 833-34-34, Paris.

U.S. STUDENT to babysit 10 hours per week, live-in. Call: Paris 833-34-34 or 826-23-80.

KANSAS CITY, need reliable English speaking housekeeper. Must be experienced, must be able to cook, clean, & do laundry. Salary \$1000.00 per year. No negotiation. Contact: Mr. WORDS, WORTH, at 833-34-34, Paris.

speaking woman
care for two school-age
Room, board and laundry furnished.
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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

TWO GIRLS SEEK employment, commencing January. Considerable hotel, waitress work. Opportunity to learn languages. One speaks English, 1,700 N. St., 28 Great Queen Street, London, W.1. Tel. 224-1111.

COOK, VALET, MAN FRIDAY, CHAUFFEUR. 25 languages, references. Frank: 632-8810. Paris.

ENGLISH NANNY seeks out for 12-18 hrs. Ref. 224-1111.

DOMESTIC CLEANING. (London). Daily/Weekly. Write 724 1161.

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER required for Paris flat of English family with 1 child (Nanny employed). French maid-main-house. Applicant must have knowledge of French, not necessary fluent, & must drive. Duties include general housekeeping, laundry & help prepare meals & washing. Job requires plenty of free time when family absent, from room & bathroom. Salary by agreement. Write to Mrs. J. H. KEDDERS, WURZL, at 823-3434, Paris.

FRANKFURT, seek reliable English speaking woman to live in and assist with housework. French room, board and salary furnished. Tel: 061/424741, day or night & 061/424742, Pfaffenstr. 210 C-2.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

HELP WANTED

HOUSEKEEPER to manage first floor, executive and 12 year old son. Must speak English. Start after 15th Dec. Write to Mrs. B. 21 Ave. Krieg. CH-1208 Geneva.

ATTN: PAIR. Girl needed for Chateau in Crans-sur-Sierre, Switzerland from December 20 to January 1. Write: Research & Consulting, 10000 Blvd. de la Vallée, Montreal, P.Q. H3T 2C4.

EXPERIENCED PART-TIME. live in NANNY, some English, 4 boys and 2 girls, 12-18 hrs. 10-16 hour week. Monthly, references. Tel. 624-6242.

18th: live in house, private room & breakfast, pocket money for responsible girl able to give 2 hours daily. Tel. 624-6242.

PAU-PAIR, children 5 & 18, or, room, bath, TV, Hamburgers & beer, 12-18 hrs. 10-16 hour week. Year. Vacation house, ski, pool, tennis, & photo immediately. Write to: Collette St. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11235.

PAU-PAIR, American family Paris, domestic help, English speaking school-age children, separate room, wages. Tel: 267-51-61.

U.S. STEVEN babysit 18 months per week, live in. CALL: 027-98-60 or 022-28-30.

NANNY or mothers help for 1 boy and 1 girl, 12-18 hrs. 10-16 hour week. Tel: 70-75-74. Paris. Mrs. COULMANS.

U.S. FAMILY needs au-pair. Tel: 045, 6051-94-34.

